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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,452—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
8th April	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7914	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR	6394	CHINA	7913
29th "	CALEDONIA	7556	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9600
13th "	MACEDONIA	10519	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	6394	VICTORIA	6523
27th "	ARABIA	7923	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PARCELS booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PARCELS cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SIKH	6,807	Chevallier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,955	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	28th April 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Cregliatto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,788	25th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	4,005	9th June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 600. 2nd Class Rs. 400, Saloon Rs. 650.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

2nd and 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, Brindisi and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes at reduced rates.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 5 hours to reach the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Scicluna	6,316	28th April.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCANES, Agent-General,
Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Bombay, 1st April, 1905.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th April at 10 a.m. from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on SUNDAY, the 9th April, at 10 a.m. from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 4th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 13th April.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay 3rd April, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.....,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 350.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5194	22nd	April.
SCINDIA	S. Airey	5196	29th	"
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3569	13th	May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th	June.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

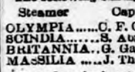
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.



THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2066	Ibis	10th April
S. S. SULTAN	2324	Barmister	22th April
S. S. SOMALI	2666	Winkler	8th May

For Freight and Passage and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agents.
[illegible] Hornby Street, Bombay, 30th March, 1905.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.
WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—
"MULETA" Principes
4 9/16 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-[illegible] per 100 in 50's
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.
TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

WELL FITTING SHIRTS.

	½ doz.	
Best Zephyr	25	8
Oxford	21	0
Soft Gauze	18	0
Twill	10	8
Dress	24-0	27 0
4 fold linen Fronts and Wts	30-0	33 0

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.
(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.
(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,
MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.
(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD, OXFORD, November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.
(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON.
Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD
Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test; one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.
(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER ..... Rs. 37 8
REFILLS for above ..... ,, 5 0

SOLE AGENTS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO 325.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock
HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay ..... Rs. 11 14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post 3 0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. 5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA:
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE,

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Shams Mansil, Hummum Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 4th April, 1905, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1 To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1904

2 To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3 To elect a Chairman of the Board for ensuing year.

4 To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Aaron S. Sassoon as a Director of the Company.

5 To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

6 To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents,

Bombay, 18th March 1905.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th March to 4th April, 1905 both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of Navigazione Generale Italiana Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company has been REMOVED to FIRST FLOOR, No. 59, Hornby Road, Opposite Alice Building,

March, 31st 1905.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 4th April, 1905, at 2 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

Bombay, 14th March 1905.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON 10TH APRIL, 1905.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY CO., LD.

Under special sanction of the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India.

To be constructed and worked on terms made with the Government of India, by which the following concessions are offered:—

1. The free use of land.
2. The provision of rolling stock and the maintenance of the Line at favourable rates by the Main Line Administration.
3. The grant, if required, of a large rebate, up to 45 per cent. of the Main Line's gross earnings on interchanged traffic, to make up interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the approved capital expenditure. Profits over 5 per cent. to be shared with Government.
4. Permission to pay out of Capital interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum during construction of the Line.
5. A Lease for 30 years.

DIRECTORS.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Esquire, Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.
THE HONOURABLE SIR DAVID P. MASSON, Kt., C.I.E., Lahore.
LALBHAI DALPATBHAI, Esquire, Ahmedabad.
VIJBHUCANDAS ATMARAM, Esquire, Bombay
F. A. REDDIE, Esquire, Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

SOLICITOR

Messrs. PAYNE & COMPANY, BOMBAY.

AGENTS.

Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON, & Co. BOMBAY.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Capital—Rs. 10,00,000 in shares of Rs. 100 each of which it is proposed to issue now Rs. 12,00,000.

1. The Company is formed to provide funds for the construction of a Line on the standard gauge (5 feet 6 inches) from Amritsar to Patti via Tarn-Taran.
2. The public will notice with satisfaction the improved terms granted by the Government of India. The three Feeder Railways in the Bombay Presidency previously sanctioned were on a 4 per cent. basis with only 10 per cent. rebate from the Main Line, but the present concession is on a 5 per cent. basis with a 45 per cent. rebate.
3. As the distance from Amritsar to Karachi is 816 miles or about thirty times the length of the Feeder, and as a considerable export trade in wheat and other produce is expected (in 1904, 6,55,070 maunds of wheat and 24,594 maunds of cotton were exported from Amritsar to Karachi), it will at once be seen what a favourable concession has been granted in the rebate of 45 per cent. of the gross earnings from interchanged traffic.
4. Nearly the whole of the country through which the line passes is cultivated and most of it irrigated either by canals or wells. It is considered one of the most fertile districts of the Punjab. The crops are principally wheat, but sugar, cotton, and many other articles of produce are also grown.
5. The Railway passes through a perfectly level country which should present no engineering difficulties and places the busy city of Amritsar in direct Railway communication with Tarn-Taran, the sacred village of the Sikhs, between which places there is an enormous pilgrim traffic—the number of pilgrims last year reaching 3,9 ,000 (three lacs).
6. The North Western Railway will construct the Line and will maintain and work it, including the supply of rolling stock, for 45 per cent. of its gross earnings.
7. The Secretary of State-in-Council for India retains the right to purchase the Railway on the 31st day of December 1935 and thereafter at intervals of ten years, on payment of a sum of money equal to 25 times the amount of the average yearly net earnings derived by the Company from the said Railway during the three years immediately preceding, the time at which this Contract shall be determined, but so that the total amount so payable to the Company shall not in any case exceed by more than 20 per cent. the total capital expenditure of the Company as appearing on the capital account of the Company, or be less than such total capital expenditure.
8. An Indenture has been entered into between the Secretary of State-in-Council for India and Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, the promoters of the Company, which can be inspected at the Office of the Company, and which will be accepted by the Company.
9. Another Indenture has been arranged between the Secretary of State-in-Council for India of the one part and the Amritsar-Patti Railway Company, Limited, of the other part, which will shortly be executed. This can also be inspected at the Office of the Company.
10. The rates and fares for the carriage of goods and passengers over the said Railway or any portion thereof, shall be such as may from time to time be arranged between the Secretary of State and the Working Agency provided that the maximum and minimum rates, fares and terminals if any, shall be the same as the maximum and minimum rates, fares and terminals if any, for the time being in force on the North Western State Railway or the Working Agency for the time being.
11. The Secretary of State-in-Council for India accepts no responsibility for the estimate of the cost of the proposed Railway or its probable profits after completion.
12. Rs. 20 per share will have to be paid on allotment, the balance will probably be required in two or more calls spread over one year at intervals of not less than three months.
13. The Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Office of the Agents or at the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Lahore.
14. Any person applying for any share in this Company or who is allotted any share in this Company will be deemed to have inspected the two Indentures referred to in the clauses 8 and 9 hereby respectively and the Memorandum and Articles of Association referred to in clause 13 hereof and to be bound by the same as if he had actually and voluntarily signed the same.
15. Application for shares should be made to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay.

March, 1905.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
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PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "AUSTRALIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 3rd April, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ESSUPA HUNMUNTOO OORMULLO of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the hereinafments and premises to our client, Mr. RUSTOMJEE FUKIRJEE DAMANIA, particularly described in the schedule hereunder written. ALL persons having any claims or demands against or to the said hereinafments and premises either by way of gift, sale, mortgage lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known, in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 8 Modi Street Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the Messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at 6th Kamathipura street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay Registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 3926, New No. 10528, Old survey No. 2-3538 and New survey No. 6195 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E, Ward No. 1503 and street No. 5-7 containing by admeasurement 36 8 9 thirty-six and eight-ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Rustomjee Fakirjee Damania on or towards the West by the house of Chintooba Vanjari on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the aforesaid 6th Kamathipura Street and in the occupation of the vendors and used as native Gymnacium.—Dated this 3rd day of April 1905.

NANU HORMASJI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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H. M. S "ECLIPSE".
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

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It offers, in consequence, the highest scale of hotel luxury on such favourable terms that they are rightly described as moderate an advantage that should not be overlooked by intending visitors to San Francisco who are accustomed to stay at hotels of the first class.

To enter into anything like full details of the accommodation at the Palace Hotel would be altogether outside the scope of a brief notice like this, but there are one or two features that cannot be passed over. Among these are the famous court lounging-room with its area o over quarter of an acre, in the centre of the hotel, the finest in the world. Other distinctive but unique features are the Empire Parlour, the Palm Room—furnished in cerise, with Billiard and Pool tables for the ladies—the Louis XV. Parlour—the Ladies' Writing Room, and numerous modern improvements together with unrivalled "cuisine" and the most convenient location in the city. Four lifts luxuriously fitted up add to the general comfort of this most famous hotel. The mere mention of some of these features, which no other hotel in the world can boast of, is proof, if indeed any were required, that the Palace Hotel has no compeers among the hotels of the world for originality; for comforts down to the most minor details; for general all-round excellence, and for the politeness, care and attention of the management to visitors.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the Chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLIVE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBROUGH.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad. A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and he can should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W

Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE Bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

HARVEY'S REMEDIES FOR THE HORSE.

EDOS,

THE TASTELESS PURGING POWDER FOR HORSES, CATTLE & DOGS.

In three strengths, namely, 5, 6 and 7, respectively, equivalent to a 5, 6, or 7 dram ball of Aloes.

THE EDOS PURGING POWDER has been introduced to obviate the difficulty and unpleasantness of administering Physic Balls, and is rapidly obtaining favour with Horse-Owners, proving itself a thoroughly effective and convenient physic.

PER PACKET 9 Ans.

SOLE AGENTS:—THOMSON & TAYLOR, BOMBAY, POONA AND KIRKEE.

YOU NEED GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
CATERERS TO THE VICEROY.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

DRESSELHUYS
DRESSELHUYS Cigars are made in all shapes to suit everyone. But their quality is the same.
Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to
C. T. KEYSER & CO.,
1-1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

NERVE VIGOUR PILLS.
TONIC RESTORATIVE AND STIMULANT.

Indicated in all forms of exhaustion, mental inertia and loss of nerve power.

Their stimulating and sustaining effects on the nervous system are immediate.—

Rs. 2-8 per bottle

DOSE:—One to two Pills three times a day.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & Co.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.
BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.
WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.
SELLING FOR CASH.
BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.
60 TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 1.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89 7-16	= + 1-16
3 do. Reduced	99 3-4	= unchanged
2 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	107 1-2	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 1-8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 3-4	= — 1-16
3 months hence	25 5-8	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	65 3-4	= unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 15 1-2	= — 1 1-2
Berlin "	20 48	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4 86	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-8 per cent	= do
3 " " "	2 1-8 per cent	= unchanged
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
4 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= — 1-8

INTERBANK—

Day to day loans	1 1-2 per cent	= — 1 1-8
7 day market loans	1 7-8 per cent	= — 3-4

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £450,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed dull. East Indian quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000 bales. Spot 4·28 unchanged. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 300 bales. Imports 29,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

April-May 4·19 —3	May-June 4·13 —4	June-July 4·14 —4
July-Aug. 4·16 —3	Aug.-Sept. 4·17 —4	Sep.-Oct. 4·17 +5
Oct.-Nov. 4·18 —4	Nov.-Dec 4·18 —5	Dec.-Jan 4·19 New position

NEW YORK, MARCH 31.

Receipts at U S Ports	41,000 bales
Do last year	6,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain	19,000
Do to Great Continent	30,000

In New York—

Spot	8·15 unchanged
Futures, month of March	not quoted
Do month of July	7·61 unchanged

* There was a tendency to advance owing to heavier exports.

In New Orleans—

Spot	7 1-2 unchanged
Futures, month of June	7·48 — 1
Do month of Sept	7·51 — 2
Tone at close	quiet

Week's receipts of Cotton at U S Ports ... 230,000 bales
Stock of Cotton at U S Ports ... 644,000 bales
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports ... 547,000 bales

Receipts at U S Ports	15,000 bales
Do, last year	8,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	7,000 "
Do. do Continent	45,000 "

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	8·15 unchanged
Futures, month of July	7·61 unchanged
Do. do. December	7·77 New position

* Declined owing to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 1-2 unchanged
Futures, month of July	New positions
Do. do. October	
Tone at close	quiet.

Total visible supply of cotton ... 3,430,000 bales
Quantity in sight ... 10,630,000 "

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 16 3-8 sellers tone steady.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 37 1-8 sellers tone quiet.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 5-8 unchanged

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 1st April, 1905:—

Cotton	2,288 bales.
Wheat	10,403 cwts.
Linseed	19,381 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,382 "
Gingellyseed	9,877 "
Poppyseed	316 "
Groundnuts	1,335 "
Castorseed	2,979 "
Rice	24,374 "
Myrabolams	3,919 "
Cottonseed	5,941 "
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	2,730 "
Jowar	15,974 "
Maize	nil

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	dull
Surats	quiet
Good Brownrogge	...
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	91 7/16
3 per cent Reduced	99 3/4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	107 1/2
2 1-4 per cent Rupee Papers	66 1/8
Bar Silver	25 3/4

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £450,000.

BOMBAY, APRIL 3.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d
Credit Bills 8 Months' Sight	1s. 4 3-16d
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 1-4 to 9-32
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do	138 1-4
Hongkong 90 Days' Sight	134
Shanghai 30 do do	136
Japan 90 do do	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3½ per cent. Tone 149

Cash	...
1st Settlement	...

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	9th	March	2 1-2 per cent
Bank of Bombay do	30th	do	7 do
Bank of Bengal do	30th	do	7 do
Bank of Madras do	14th	do	8 do

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is 5 1-2 lakhs up.

SEEDS.
Linseed—Tone quiet but steady.

Ready	sellers	6	6 0
Forward April-May	Sattah	6	9 6

Rapeseed—Tone dull.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready		5	15 0 to 6 6 0
Do Forward			
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready		6	6 0
Do Forward			
Yellow Guzerat Ready		6	8 0
Do Forward			

Poppyseed—Tone easier.

Ready		7	1 0
Forward April-May	sellers	7	2 6

Castorseed—Tone quiet

Ready	sellers	27	8 0
Do Forward			

Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet nothing.
Howree Khandeish ... doing.

15 per cent Mixed		44	0 0
25 per cent "		43	0 0
50 per cent "			
Black Kutnee			
Yellow Hingenghat		49	8 0
Wheat.—Tone quiet.			
White Delhi ready		4	7 0
Do. Do April-May		4	6 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	Nil.

Apl.-May 4·11 +1	May-June 4·13 +1	June-July 4·15 +1
July-Aug 4·17 +1	Aug.-Sept 4·18 +1	Sept.-Oct. 4·8 +1
Oct.-Nov 4·19 +1	Nov-Dec. 4·20 +1	

COTTON.—The local market is easier and prices have given way since Saturday. M. G. Bengals and Sind-Punjab have declined more than other descriptions, but Oomras and Khandeish are also lower. Broach remains unchanged. There is a little more enquiry to-day, from exporters for April-May delivery, and business has been done in Sind-Punjab and Khandeish, while in the bazaar there is some covering of previous sales. From mills there is very little demand.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (By. terms)	164	152	...	25 Apl.
Bengals, M, G By terms	170	160	...	
Sind-Punjab M G.	169	159	...	
Oomrawatee (descpts) (M.-G.)	176	170	...	
Khandeish do.	...	166	160	
Jalgaon do.	...	168	162	
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	176	170	...	
Karanja do. do do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	187	181	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	182	176	...	
Nagpore and Kamptí do	188	182	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	198	196-5	193	
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	191	25 May
Westerns	...	...	181	Do

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay Branch have received intimation by wire from their Head Office in London that at the approaching meeting of shareholders, the Directors will recommend that a dividend of 5 per cent. be paid on both the "A" and the "B" shares free of income Tax, and that £30,000 be added to the Reserve Fund and £15,100 carried forward.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 25th March, as compared with the statement of the 1st April:—

Liabilities.	Mar. 25. Rs.	Apr. 1. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	60,23,051	42,57,934
Public Deposits at Branches	80,43,501	84,30,619
Other Deposits	6,74,11,594	7,16,79,986
Post Bills	11,265	9,212
Sundries	18,50,640	19,02,466
Rs.	10,17,54,051	10,47,04,751
Assets.		
Government Securities	1,11,27,413	1,18,53,829
Other authorized Securities	19,42,070	19,15,651
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,02,71,521	94,22,733
Loans do. do.	93,97,973	1,09,69,770
Bills discounted and purchased	3,65,78,525	3,50,97,206
Dead Stock	2,87,579	2,87,579
Stamps and Stationery	4,015	4,014
Balances with other Banks	7,33,629	6,68,781
Sundries	1,32,735	1,56,928
Cash	3,07,89,659	3,13,17,969
Rs.	10,17,54,051	10,47,04,751

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 1.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major F J Drury MB IMS Bengal Professor of Pathology Medical College Cal now officiating as Principal and Professor of medicine in that college is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough out of India for nine months in continuation with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his acting appointment.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Lower Burma Courts Act 1900 VI of 1900 the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr H Adamson CSI ICS Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court Lower Burma with effect from the 10th April 1905, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Sir H T White KCIE or until further orders.

The Govr Genl in Council is also pleased under the provisions of section 4 of the same Act to appoint the Hon'ble Mr Adamson to officiate as Chief Judge of the Chief Court during the same period.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act 1884 XVIII of 1884 as amended by Act XIX of 1895 the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Chief Court Punjab during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr F A Robertson or until further orders:—The Hon'ble Mr A Kensington ICS temporary additional Judge of the Chief Court Punjab to officiate as a Judge of that Court and Mr D C Johnstone I C S Divisional Judge to officiate as temporary additional Judge of the Chief Court.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE (REVENUE).

Mr H Slade Conservator of Forests 2nd grade on being relieved by Mr T A Hauxwell of the charge of the Northern Circle Upper Burma was placed on special duty. The following promotions are made with effect from the 13th March in consequence of the death of Mr H Slade:—I Mr A L McIntire Conservator of Forests 3rd grade Bengal is appointed to be Conservator 2nd grade and II Mr C P Fisher Officiating Conservator 3rd grade Central Provinces is confirmed in that grade.

From the same date Mr H Jenkson Officiating Conservator of Forests 3rd grade reverted to his substantive rank on the Burma List but continues to be seconded as Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School Dehra Dun.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	9	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	26	21	36
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	17	13	20
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	29	27	60
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	8	8	15
G Mahim and Worli	10	12	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	3	18
Total	99	93	209
Total plague deaths to date	285,276	1238,320	
Same date last year	117	158	258

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
16	10

A REGRETTABLE accident occurred at Pusa to Mr. Scobie, Chief Engineer, when inspecting the arrangements for the foundation-stone laying. A pulley tripod was blown over crushing his leg, resulting in the fracture and dislocation of the ankle. He is progressing satisfactorily, but will be laid up for a time. The Viceroy alluded sympathetically to this accident in a subsequent speech.

Unless your bowels move regularly once a day, you will suffer from such symptoms as these:—sick headache, liver trouble, sour stomach, cold hands and feet, coated tongue, wind in the stomach, yellow eyes and sallow complexion, dizziness, bad breath, chilly shivery feelings. Doan's Dinner Pills cure these complaints, because they drive from the bowels all the waste and decayed matter together with the poisonous gases formed by it, and leave the system sweet and clean bringing almost immediate relief. A single pill taken after too heavy a meal removes all ill-effects. Doan's Dinner Pills are sold by all Chemists and medicine-vendors.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BOWLE-EVANS—March 25, the wife of Captain Bowle-Evans, I M S, Civil Surgeon, Abbottabad, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIDDULPH—March 26, at Mahableshwar, the wife of Captain H Biddulph, R E, of a son.
READ—March 31, at the Lus, Madras, the wife of Archibald Read, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RUSSELL—HOME—March 29, at St Andrew's Church Madras, by the Rev R Horne Stevenson, M A, Acting Presidency Senior Chaplain, Raynsford F Russell, son of the late Major-General George William Russell, to Miss Charlotte E Home, daughter of Frederick Dolman, Esq. of Clifton, Bristol.

DEATH.

POTTER—March 16, at "The Grange," Bangalore, of Bright's disease, Robert Weston, loved and only brother of Clemens D Potter, (Survey of India, retired).

PECTORAL

COUGH SYRUP.

An efficient and speedy remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, &c. Its effects are immediate in dissolving and expelling the congealed Phlegm.

DIRECTIONS,

One or two tea-spoonfuls every 3 or 4 hours.

Re 1 per bottle.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 11-35m., 11-40s. Low water, 5-4m., 5-18s.
Second Criminal Sessions.
Empire of India Life Assurance Company, 11 Elphinstone Circle, 2 p. m.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 3-30 p. m.
Mr. R. K. Dadachanji's lecture, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock this evening.

FIRE AT PAREL.—About half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in one of the cadjan huts in the old downie at Parel Road and resulted in the total destruction of seventeen huts, occupied by 150 cart-drivers. The cause of the fire is attributed to the upsetting of a naked kerosine oil lamp and the damage is estimated at Rs. 1,000.

THEFT AT MAZAGON.—Mr. Byramji Nusserwanji Seerval, residing in a bungalow at Mazagon, has reported to the police the theft of a gold watch and chain and a pair of gold sleeve links of the collective value of Rs. 1,300 from his bedroom. The articles were left in the room on Saturday night last and were missed on Sunday.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A lecture in Gujarathi on "The epidemics now prevalent in Bombay will be delivered by Dr. Popat Prabhuram Valdya under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association at Javerbaug, Kalbadevi, on Thursday at 5-30 p. m. Kumar Shri Vijayasinghji of Palitana has kindly consented to preside on the occasion. The public are cordially invited.

ILLEGAL SALE OF COCAINE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Coverjee of the Abkari Department charged one Dyal Kalidas with selling cocaine without a license, on Sunday night to a person specially sent to him by the Department to purchase the same. The accused was arrested in the act of selling the cocaine. He was convicted and fined Rs. 100.

MR. R. K. DADACHANJI'S LECTURE.—The fourth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandli" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-45 p. m. to-day by Mr. Ratansha Kershaspji Dadachanji B. A., L. L. B., the topic selected for the evening is "The Arts of Acquiring Wealth and Success in Business" The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

THEFTS ON THE ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER.—On the arrival of the P. and O. Co's steamer Egypt, with the English mail on Friday last, the purser complained to the Bombay Police that Mrs. Luddell, a passenger lost between Marseilles and Aden, a green roan leather square dressing bag containing gold and silver jewellery of the value of £500. Miss Campbell Colquhoun, another passenger, lost a lady's watch and a gold ring valued at £3-3-0, and Lieutenant Edwards lost a pair of binoculars.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, Fort.—During the last month, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,711. Among them the number of new admission was 553; classified as stated below:—Bhattias men 23, women 4, children 14. Vanias men 58, women 17, children 15. Brahmins men 67, women 10, children 10. Lohanas men 44, women 6, children 9. Other castes men 160, women 39, children 71, total 553. The average daily attendance was 87.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. Patiala will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—A mail for Aden, Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Persia will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 6-30 a.m. to-morrow.

DESERTING SEAMEN.—Three weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a forfeiture of two days' wages were the punishments awarded yesterday morning by Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, to John Power and F. Hayes, a fireman and a seaman, respectively, on board the s. s. "Appalachee" lying in the stream, who were charged at the Esplanade Police Court with having deserted the vessel since the 31st ultimo. Mr. John Simpson, Master of the vessel, deposed to having granted the two accused, who pleaded guilty, permission on the 23rd March only for a day, but since they failed to return aboard the ship.

PEARS' SOAP.—Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor at the High Court, Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., applied on behalf of Messrs. A. and F. Pears, Limited the well-known soap-makers of England for an interim injunction against Messrs. Bume and Relf, carrying on business in Bombay, to restrain them from importing and selling in Bombay and India boxes of soap bearing on them labels in imitation of the labels used by the plaintiffs on the article of their own manufacture. Counsel said that Messrs. Bume and Relf had undertaken not to import or sell boxes of soap bearing the labels objected to, pending the hearing of the suit. The application was granted.

BAND AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. and officers, the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry Vols. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day:—

Characteristic Piece..The Mill In the Black Forest ... Bemberg
Overture ... Fra Diavolo ... Auber
Selection ... The Mountebank ... Cellier
Intermezzo ... Anora ... Grey
Selection ... The Toreadore ... Caryll
Valse ... Belle Ami ... Meister

A MAHOMEDAN ATTACKED.—On the morning of the 24th March, Nizam Street was the scene of a scuffle between several Mahomedans. It transpired that funds were to be collected in connection with the Mahorrum festival, when one Mulla Haji Asad Ali a "pan" seller having his shop in the same street was approached by Umer Nabibux Ibrahim Hussen, Fakir Mahomed Sahan and Rassool Heder who asked Mulla Haji to pay his quota towards the funds. As Mulla Haji could not satisfy their request he was attacked by all the three Mahomedans and in the scuffle that ensued Mulla Haji lost one of his fingers and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. Inspector Sullivan charged yesterday afternoon the three Mahomedans with causing grievous hurt to Mulla Haji, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, who after recording evidence in the case convicted the three accused and passed sentences on them ranging from two months to two years with fines. The accused were also bound over to keep the peace.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Wheatley charged Seedee Ahmed Maybrook and Seiloo Abdulla, both Mahomedans, with robbery on the highway in that they forcibly removed from the person of one Dawoodbeg Imambeg, a watch of the value of Rs. 17. The evidence showed that the two accused along with a third man, who is still at large, noticed the complainant entering Phul Gully at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and followed him. Just as the man came to a narrow part of the street, the three accused seized him and asked him to treat them to drinks. The complainant refused to do so. Upon this the first accused tripped him up and gave him a blow with his clenched fist on his mouth. The third man held the complainant down, while the second removed a watch from his pocket. The three men then ran away. A report was made to the police who arrested the first accused at Madanpoora on Friday last. The second accused was also subsequently run to earth and the watch recovered from a Marwaree, with whom it had been pledged by the two accused. The Magistrate sentenced both the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced yesterday morning.

THE MUSJID BUNDER MURDER.

Jiva Jaitha, a Gujerati Hindu, was charged with the murder of his mistress Amritbai, at Musjid Bunder on the 26th February last. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate General, with Mr. G. R. Khairaj, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Gadgil defended the accused. The following gentlemen were empanelled on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. W. G. Wilson, Foreman.
Mr. Bhowram Raghba.
Mr. H. R. Dunk.
Mr. G. W. Moir.
Mr. W. W. Proctor.
Mr. H. O. Coates.
Mr. Hari Mahadeo Bhadkamkar.
Mr. W. S. Millard.
Mr. R. W. Woolcombe.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raikes, in opening the case for the prosecution said the deceased was a widow and lived with the accused as his mistress in a house at Musjid Bunder. She was by caste a Lohana while the accused was a Sonar. The room in which they lived was partitioned; and Amba woman, who was the only eye-witness to the occurrence, lived in the adjacent room. The accused and the deceased were in the room from the morning of the day in question till about 11 a. m., when Amba heard the cries of the deceased, whereupon she looked into accused's room and saw the deceased lying on the ground, and the accused about to run away with a knife in his hand. Amba raised an alarm, and one Mirchilal, a tenant in the house, ran after the accused and arrested him on the road at some distance from the house. The woman was taken to the Jamsetjee hospital, where she died shortly afterwards. The motive for the crime, the Advocate General said, was jealousy on the part of the accused.

Evidence was led for the prosecution.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Gadgil read a written statement of the accused, in which he stated that he spent all his money upon the deceased, who, he learned afterwards, turned unfaithful to him at the instigation of the woman Amba. On the day in question, the deceased had invited some persons to a feast in his house, and among them was one Treeum. Through a window, accused saw Treeum taking undue liberties with the deceased after the other persons were gone. When accused asked her for his meals, deceased abused him about his mother and sister. He lost all self-control, and ran away without knowing what he did until he was arrested by the police.

The Hon. Mr. Raikes submitted that the accused had received no grave and sudden provocation, which could reduce the offence from murder to culpable homicide. Treeum was in accused's house on a Saturday; whereas the offence was committed on the following day.

Mr. Gadgil, in addressing the jury for the defence said they must have seen from the written statement of the accused that he was fouly abused by the deceased on the day in question, and that he lost all self-control. The witness Treeum was the cause of the quarrel, but he unblushingly denied all knowledge of the affair. The woman Amba, who lived in the next room, said that the accused and the deceased lived on terms of affection. Treeum was the sole cause of the sudden estrangement between them. Deceased used most foul abuse towards the accused, who, in consequence, lost all self-control. The learned counsel therefore asked the jury to find a verdict on the lesser count of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said there was no doubt, Amrat met by her death by violent means; the question was whether the injuries on her body, which caused the death, were inflicted by the hand of the accused? Another question was, whether the accused's act was the result of provocation he had received, which was not only grave, but sudden. The unfaithfulness of Amrat was alleged to be the cause; whether it was so or not was for the jury to weigh.

After a short consultation, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder. His Lordship, addressing the accused, said it was a cruel murder, and sentenced him to death.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Ranchod Ramsing, keeper of a "pan" shop, was charged with committing an assault on Kirparam Hariram, a boy aged 16, in Kalbadevi Road, on 12th March. Mr. Vicaji, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Weldon defended the accused at the request of his Lordship. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty." Accused was acquitted and the Sessions were adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

BOMBAY SMALL CAUSES COURT.

RETIREMENT OF THE THIRD JUDGE.

MR. C. M. CURSETJI having retired from the post as Third Judge of Bombay Court of Small Causes, a very large number of Vakils and Barristers practising in that Court assembled to bid him farewell. In response to a few remarks from the Chief Judge bidding his impartial and conscientious retiring Judge who appeared much affected said:—I thank you most heartily for your kind and encouraging manner in which you have spoken of my services. In the discharge of my duties I have always before me the [illegible] to administer justice to the poor as well as to the rich conscientiously and without fear. My experience of the Bar is that you have been yourselves as so many brothers to me. I shall always be your friend [illegible] there is nothing but I am glad to have had the opportunity of rendering service that the Bar may be pleased with its junior, without [illegible] with credit to myself to which I have always endeavoured to act just as you have done. Yours [illegible]

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the Military and the Private Secretaries, the Medical Officer, and the A.-D.-C., in waiting, which cannot be DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BOMBAY, by 1 p.m. on 4th APRIL, 1905 should be addressed to "GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR until further notice.

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Bombay, 24th March 1905.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1905.

CITY POLICE AND REFORM.

THE manner in which the Government of India proposes to deal with the City Police has called forth much comment—in Bombay not less than in the other presidency cities. It will be found on reference to paragraph 96 of the Commission's Report, that the Superintendents are said to be, for the most part, promoted from the lower ranks of the European Staff, and that, as a class, they do not possess the character, intelligence and education requisite for the supervision of police work in large cities; nor can they afford the Commissioner the assistance and relief which he requires and which he could obtain from officers in whose integrity and capacity he had full confidence. The Commission, therefore, recommended that the post of Superintendent should be filled by officers of the rank of District Superintendent in the regular police force of the province, being of opinion that the improvement in the quality of the incumbents would make it possible to reduce the number of appointments. We are not aware how the Commission arrived at this conclusion concerning the capabilities and character of the Superintendents, unless, having received depositions as to the incapacity of their brethren in Calcutta and Madras, they took it for granted those of Bombay came within precisely the same category. For, the fact remains that not one tittle of evidence as to the capacity of the Superintendents was taken in Bombay, and not one member of the Commission could be said to have possessed an intimate acquaintance with the Superintendents of the various sections into which Bombay City is divided. It would doubtless come as a surprise to the Commissioners to learn that on repeated occasions in Bombay, Superintendents have been appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner, and the same force has been drawn upon for officers for special appointments elsewhere. Of the Bombay Superintendents of Police, it is well-known that many are English-born and having received the education of their class, and joined the Bombay Police from the non-commissioned ranks of the army, they were appointed as Sub-Inspectors, and passed through the various grades to the rank of Superintendent by which time they have, as a rule, from 14 to 18 years' service. During this time they have been brought into close contact with the different classes of people of the city, and have become thoroughly acquainted with the ways and vernaculars of the citizens. No officer is promoted to Superintendent unless the Commissioner of Police is thoroughly satisfied that he is fit for the post, and when these conditions are complied with the pay is Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 500, with Rs. 50 horse allowance and free quarters.

These appointments, as we have said, are now to be abolished, and in their place, it is intended to bring into the City, District Superintendents and style them Deputy Commissioners. They are to draw the pay of their grades, which is not less than Rs. 700, with a local allowance of Rs. 100 and free quarters, whatever their qualifications may be. As district officers these young gentlemen can have absolutely no experience of city work. The Government of India admits this fact in the latter part of paragraph 67 of the Resolution, and points out that there may be difficulty in finding District Superintendents in the mofussil with the necessary qualifications for the charge of City police divisions. Therefore they suggest placing several Assistant Superintendents of Police under the orders of the Commissioner—to teach them their work we suppose. This instead of a saving will mean a substantial and immediate addition to the cost, so far as supervision is concerned. As to whether there will be any improvement in the detective or preventive efficiency of the police, we entertain considerable doubt. Efficient supervising of city police work cannot be secured in a day, even from those who have been trained to it. Moreover, the class of men entering the force will not improve; so much is certain, for the prospect of an inspectorship on Rs. 300 will fail to attract such men as it is desirable to secure for the force.

The section of the report dealing with the Native Police also demands attention. The native police constables at present receive from Rs. 11 to Rs. 14, and many of them get an addition of from one to two rupees for good conduct. Under the new scheme it is proposed to give them Rs. 11, 12, 13 and 14, with increments of one rupee after three years, ten years, and seventeen years; but the present good conduct pay is done away with, so that practically these men are no better off. Under the old scheme there is a class of native havildars, on pay of Rs. 16 to 25. This class is to be done away with and their places are to be filled by men to be styled head constables, up to Rs. 25, officers promoted from constables. Jemadars on pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 70 are also to be abolished, without any similar grade being substituted. It will, therefore, be seen that the highest grade of the native police can aspire to is one carrying a wage of Rs. 25. It has always been most difficult for the Commissioner of Police to obtain suitable men for the lower ranks on the pay and prospects hitherto in vogue, owing to the numerous industries in the place, for in the mills and at the docks men of their class obtain higher pay and enjoy greater freedom in addition to having work which is not so exacting or severe as that of the police service. It is, therefore, palpable that as soon as men come to understand that the most, any of them can get is Rs. 25, as head constables, they will leave the police, and look out for something more promising. Had there been anyone on the Commission, with experience of the working of the City police, or had any evidence been given by any one who understood the matter, it is practically certain that many of the proposals regarding the City police would not have been made. It must be borne in mind that the Commissioners, as we stated above, took no evidence as to the work of the City Superintendents, and had no known means of acquiring information on the subject, and in that respect, if in no other, their conclusions cannot be accepted as satisfactory. The new arrangements amount to this, so far as the City police are concerned, that a number of European officers of higher grade and pay are to be brought into the City, who know nothing about their work, to take the places of the men on the spot on less pay who do know their work, and that in the case of the native police, they are to be supplanted by men on less pay and prospects. The Commissioners declare that corruption and inefficiency are as rampant in the City as in the District police, and are in the main due to the same causes. But the Commissioners are very wide of the mark if they imagine the changes they suggest will have any good effect either permanent or even temporary. The Government Resolution, in review of the Report of the Commission, postponed action on various points of which further consideration is desired. To these should be added that affecting the City Police for, although reform is necessary in various directions, it is beyond doubt the fact that the Commissioners have failed to grasp the situation and to prescribe a remedy which has the remotest chance of attaining success. The subject might be referred to City Commissioners both present incumbents, and those who have recently retired, and their opinions and those of the Presidency Magistrates taken into consideration in conjuncation with the views of the present Superintendents and head constables, who ought not to be handled in the manner proposed without being afforded an opportunity of expressing their convictions.

FEMALE MEDICAL AID. An interest more than ordinary attaches to the appearance of the latest report concerning the work of the Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India. The report, which deals with the progress made last year, is the twentieth issued by the Central Committee and enables us to see the advance made since the Countess of Dufferin's Fund was inaugurated. We are assisted in realising the scope of the Association's influence throughout India by an interesting map in which are indicated localities where medical aid under the auspices of the Fund is being given. Besides the work which is being carried on under the direction of the Association there are other agencies for female medical relief, but in regard to much of the work by these agencies the National Association can claim that it rendered their operations possible, and has in many cases directly assisted to establish them. The report affords information as to the medical aid given by women to women in India irrespective of the control of the institutions or agencies, and we find that the total number of women and children who received treatment in Zenana hospitals, wards, and dispensaries by female agency last year was 1,851,498. Compared with the 100,000 who were relieved in 1884, last year's total shows a great advance both in the scope of the work and the sentiment of the people. Lady doctors have, however, still to battle against native suspicion and the tendency to scare even where they may have been at work for years. In not a few districts the plague last year had its effect in reducing the number of admissions to the hospitals. Something of this may have been due to the great plague mortality among women, but it was no doubt mainly the result of the flight of the people from infected centres coupled, probably, with suspicion of the hospitals at such a time. Medical aid for women is now given by 44 lady doctors of the first grade; 82 female assistant surgeons and 242 female hospital assistants. Besides these there is a large number of trained midwives practising in various districts. In the principal medical college and schools in India there are 99 European and native ladies being trained as assistant surgeons, 99 as hospital assistants and 278 as nurses, dais and compounders. There are also 159 dais who are being trained under the Victoria Scholarships Memorial Fund. The roll of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, includes forty lady students and, since 1883, no fewer than 159 lady students have passed through that institution. On hospital buildings and dispensaries constructed for or presented to the Association, or specially set aside for furthering the objects of the Fund, it is computed that a sum of nearly thirty-seven lakhs has been expended. Moreover, since the Association was founded, over four and a half lakhs of rupees have been remitted by the Central Committee to provincial and local branches in grants-in-aid. The Central Committee has also to assist in organizing new or helping existing branches, to contribute to the erection of much-needed hospitals, aid in providing the salaries of lady doctors, and to establish scholarships for medical students. It is gratifying to find that the Association, as it comes of age, can congratulate itself on a record of great good work and a prospect of increasing usefulness in the future.

RORKE'S DRIFT HEROES. THE death of Sergeant Hook, one of the V. C's of Rorke's Drift has followed sadly upon the recent appeal in the home newspapers in which help was asked for the old man, who was very poor. It had been a surprise to many to hear upon his recent retirement that one of the heroes of so famous an incident had been for so long an attendant at the British Museum. For even if the circumstances of Rorke's Drift might not be known at all, still it was something more than a name, and the scene had become familiar from the well-known picture, with its careful details of the tin boxes, and the burning house, and the long bearded figure of the chaplain, not firing but playing a great part in serving out ammunition. It is not long since Lieutenant Chard, another of the V. C.'s of the fight died. He used to say to his friends, minimising as men will do his own achievement, that they were caught like rats in a trap, and simply had to fight, and did not for that fact deserve the V. C. He drew, of course, the distinction between such fighting and more purely voluntary acts of courage—a distinction, perhaps, but not a difference. It was natural that in Natal people should remember Rorke's Drift, and find an analogy to the situation there in one of the situations during the Boer War. Before the battle of Colenso—on the night, in fact, of the fight at Willow Grange—there was only the small force under Colonel Long at Estcourt between the Boers and Durban. Maritzburg had no defence but the town guard, a force almost of boys and old men, and the Boers might have poured down through Natal until they came within range of the naval guns on the hills outside Durban. People were talking then of Rorke's Drift, of the thin screen that was all between them and the enemy—all that there was to prevent the overrunning of the country.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the outward Mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander W. B. Huddleston, sailed yesterday for Port Blair via Calicut, with the draft of the 2nd Cheshire Regiment for Calicut and 193 convicts for Port Blair.

MR. R. A. LAMB'S new motor-car, a 12 h.p. Orleans, has just done a remarkable trip to Mahableshwar and back. On the way up Poona was reached in 5 hours and 50 minutes, including a stop for lunch, 18 minutes only being required, on second speed, in which to negociate the Ghats. The journey from Poona to Mahableshwar was accomplished in four and a half hours, including a half hour's halt at Wai. The return journey from Mahableshwar to Poona took three hours and five minutes; Poona to Khandalla, one hour and thirty-five minutes and Khandalla to Bombay a little over three hours. These times are inclusive of stoppages for refreshments, the necessary slowing down to avoid traffic and a matter of six miles diversion wherein the driver had taken the wrong road.

INDIA'S total debt to England, as represented by Stock, amounted to £133,965,866 on the 30th September 1904.

THE 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders has been pronounced the best British battalion in the Western Command in the War training tests for the Commander-in-Chief's Cup.

IT is understood that the Dane Mission left Kabul on Wednesday last as arranged being hospitably entertained by the Amir before departure. A farewell durbar was also held.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th March 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 347,195 maunds and Rs. 69,720 in the earnings.

A VERY interesting volume about to be published should be the "Memoirs of General Sir Henry Daly," whose long Indian career of over forty years is not yet ancient history and whose personality is not yet forgotten.

THE Marine Society of India, through the efforts of Mrs. King, plus the grant to be received from the Government of Bengal, are now in a position, says "Capital," to carry out the experiment sanctioned by the Government of sending home to the Mount Edgecumbe Training Ship Institution at Plymouth, six selected boys of thirteen years of age, belonging to the poor of the domiciled community in India, to receive three years' education and training to fit them for service either in the mercantile marine or the Royal Navy. The boys will be selected by the Executive Committee next month, and will be sent Home in May or June.

THE formation of the Central Committee of the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association has received the assent of the Viceroy. His Excellency is the President of the Indian Branch and the Commander-in-Chief Vice-President of the Central Committee. There will be eleven provincial centres in India working under that Committee, which will have its headquarters at Simla. Lieutenant-Colonel Tate, R. A. M. C., will be Honorary Secretary, and the Committee, as proposed, includes representatives of the Army and the Civil Service, Native States, Medical Services, Railways, Volunteers, the Police and Educational Departments and the great native communities.

THE Sub-Judge of Lucknow delivered judgment in the Amethie Raj case, which has excited considerable interest throughout the province. The clients were certain distant relations of the last holder, and claimed possession of the Raj, with the help of a syndicate of local financiers. The defendant was the present Raja, who held under a will of the last holder, Raja Lal Madho Singh. Various questions of law and fact were raised on the pleadings, and numerous witnesses were examined on both sides. After a protracted trial, the Sub-Judge came to the conclusion that the plaintiffs had failed to establish their case in law, even if the facts alleged by them were assumed to be true. The Sub-Judge, however, proceeded to record his findings on the facts, and decided some in favour and others against the Raja. The claimants were represented by Messrs. Siddiq Son and Wazir Hasan, while Pandits Motilal Nehru and Parlu Nath appeared for the defendant Raja.

MR. LUCIEN WOLF, after an analysis of Russia's finances, points out in the "Times" that it may be assumed, with tolerable safety, that the Russian Empire, as a trading concern, is carrying on its great business at an annual loss of at least 250,000,000 roubles. As she is situated to-day, Russia is marching direct to insolvency. Her national balance-sheet leaves her every year deeper in debt. Her liabilities to the foreigner are more than her people can bear, and she has practically nothing to show for them. Her gold reserve is a colossal Humbert safe, the vaunted millions of which are unconsciously lent by her dupes for their own further deception.

MR. B. SHAW, secretary of the Textile Society of the Leeds University, who recently revisited America and Canada after an interval of some years, told the society, in a paper he read, that he found, speaking generally, no advancement in the textile industry. We had nothing to learn as woollen and worsted manufacturers from the United States, and less from Canada; and we had nothing to fear, providing we continued to train our manufacturers and workers on scientific lines. Even with the high tariff walls to get over, we could still do a large trade with America, and that by sheer force of skill and ability. America was still the best customer we had for worsted goods; in the month of January, she took more yards of worsted goods than all Europe put together. Nearly the whole of the textiles in America were made with English machinery, and that machinery was doing the best work, while the most skilled men were, generally speaking, trained in England. But, in spite of this, the American woollen and worsted fabrics were not so well made and not so merchantable as English cloth of a similar type, the explanation being that not enough time and care were devoted to the finishing process.

THE Kadir Cup has been won this year by Mr. R. Grenfell, a visitor from England, from a field of nearly 100 competitors, including a great many of the most noted riders and most experienced pig-stickers in the country. The management that contrives to provide the pig for such a field is a wonder in itself; but even the Meerut Tent Club will be finding itself in difficulties if the meeting continues to grow. Meantime they turn out for the Kadir Cup sufficiently disposes of the complaint that Indian sportsmen nowadays care for nothing but polo: the neglect of steeple-chasing must evidently be sought in some other cause. Both the Hog Hunter's Cup and the Pony Cup brought out large fields, the first falling to Mr. R. Greenfell, and the second to Major L. Maxwell.

NOTES FROM DRESDEN-CHINA.

WIND, WALES AND WOODCOCK.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

CONGRATULATE me! She has returned! My wife! Since the little unpleasantness occasioned by her interruption of my discussion of the subject of the Revival with the housemaid, Mrs. Prigmus has not been the sharer of my joys and sorrows. She has had her own. I did not know it; but it appears she has been living, for the last month, in the woods about my Sabine Farm, in a glorious state of independence and unconventionality. The House of Commons and the County Council, severally, discussed the advisability of interfering on behalf of outraged domest city. But a reference to the Legal Advisers to the Crown showed them that the family of Prigmus had enjoyed the rights of Freemen in that locality since the days of William the Norman, and my wife, being, as such, one of the family, both the Commons and the County Councillors had acted ultra vires and also ultra pulta. But this was not the reason Bill Bailey came home.

Everything and everybody, from Queen Alexandra down to the humblest sparrow that twitters on the roadside, has been affected by the weather which has been blowing big guns, and tales of shipwreck and disaster come from all parts. Some of these are as tall and as much in need of the proverbial pinch of salt as anything ever told in a golf pavilion or an anglers' club. You might not believe it—but that you know I would not exaggerate—that the force of the wind was so strong on the west coast that it blew a five thousand ton steamer clean out of the water and landed it, all standing, on top of a hill, three hundred feet high, in the middle of the Sabine Farm, a distance of nine hundred miles inland, from the spot (below high water mark, spring tides) at which it left the ocean. I immediately served a notice on the owners (by advertisement in the local paper) to remove said steamship within twenty-four hours under the usual pains and penalties. This notice they failed to comply with, so I hoisted my own flag on the fore-top, and took out some of the spare timber wherewith to effect repairs on the farm.

I was getting over the feeling of annoyance to find my land occupied by a steamship, worth not more than a couple of hundred thousand pounds, when there was a recrudescence of the gale and further trouble befell me. As I said in my first paragraph, "Bill Bailey came home." Tempted by an interval of sunshine, my wife stole forth from the acacia-bower in which she had been hiding, and having annexed a neighbour's pony and cart, she was driving round the outskirts of the farm, looking for the peremptorily dismissed Abigail, when being caught in the teeth of the wind she was bitten by its canines, crushed by its molars, shaken for a brief moment, as a greyhound shakes a hare, and then hurled across my lawn and through the dining-room window into a vacant chair on the opposite side of the hearth to that which I was occupying.

Observing a lady, before I had time to recognise her, I rose to my feet and making the profound obeisance for which I am known at Court, I addressed the lady. "Madam," said I, "I do not know to what good fortune I owe this unexpected honour, but believe me, to whatever hospitality my humble abode can afford you, you are thrice welcome." I raised my eyes at the conclusion of this speech, and recognised the lady, who had left my roof of her own free will and of her own pleasure, "Madam," said I, "Permit me to show you to the door."

"J'y suis, j'y reste," she replied, which being interpreted means "Prigmus you're an old fool." I did not stay to argue the point, but as she backed towards the door and assumed an offensive attitude, I bowed myself out through the window by which she had entered, and gathered up by the friendly gale, I was whirled some miles through the air and finally found myself on the branch of a tree in the New Forest.

Descending I made my way before the wind to Hammersmith and pawning my watch—my son's, rather,—to be accurate—I took the Tube to Phœnix Park and stayed for a couple of weeks with Mr. Walter Long, who has taken George Wyndham's place for the season. Without writing myself down a boor, or anything like one, I must admit I had to conduct myself with considerable aggressiveness and pretend to misunderstand the purport of Walter's remarks when he said something about not having a spare room and let fall some words about "overstaying one's welcome" and clearing out one's guests that I might occupy the divan in the middle of the drawing-room as a shake-down. This, though I had sought to put Long at his ease by assuring him the Government had acted wisely in sending out "a plain man with no nonsense about him."

Fortunately for us both I received a free ticket to see the launch of the new Chinese Cruiser, Howlong, at Jarrow, which when completed will weigh several tons and displace several more tons of fluid when afloat. What will become of the water so displaced by vessels I never can quite make out. It seems to me that the total displacement of water by all the ships afloat must be very considerable, and as water follows the line of least resistance, it may be that the incroachment of the sea at various points on the East Coast is but nature's way of resenting the displacement of such vast quantities of water by the launching of all these great ships. If I reach Newcastle in time I shall propose to Baron Hayashi that in order to commemorate the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, the water displaced by the new warship shall be collected and conveyed in pipes to the Black Country where it may be utilised as a lake by the ironworkers of Dudley and Wolverhampton. The occasion ought to be a great, almost a touching one, and so far as I am concerned, it shall, if I am called upon to speak sufficiently late in the evening. Foreign emissaries shall weep upon one another's shirt-fronts and the tears so shed shall be bottled and added to the water within the lake and so compensate for that lost by leakage on the way down to the Midlands.

Meantime I went down to the funeral of the Marquis of Anglesey concerning which unhappy young man I would say "De Mortuis nil nisi bonum." My venerable colleague across the way says "no we must point the lessons; we must dance upon the young man's wardrobe and waste no ink in sympathy." Far rather would I say "Judge not, lest ye be also judged." We are prone to evil, also to foolishness, as the sparks fly upward, and it is only those of us who have brains who can use them. It is only those who have wisdom who are wise.

We are all of us as God made us, and often a great deal worse. It takes some of us a long time to buy our experience and some of us must pay more for it than others, because some of us borrow from Marwaris, whilst others deposit approved securities with our agents and the rates of interest are sometimes different. But the money of a fool sometimes reaches the pocket of a wise man and a benevolent. So, instead of disturbing the ashes of the defunct Marquis and scattering them to the winds, let us bonum as the proverb says, and be thankful that it has pleased Providence to make us so much superior, physically, mentally and morally to all our neighbours, and everyone else whom we know, and with it has given us that seasoning of modesty which prevents us airing our superiority in a manner offensive to those—and they are many—who are not worthy to black our sambhur leather shoes and who, like Nicodemus, or Nebuchadnezzar, or some other ancient gentleman, who went on all fours and ate grass,—have occasion to rejoice that there is still a woodcock to be had in the principality of Wales and that tinned asparagus or even yet to be purchased in Shrewsbury Abbey.

PRIGMUS.

VLADIVOSTOCK'S PERIL.

THE PEACE RUMOURS.

SUICIDE BY JAPANESE PRISONERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Official denials regarding peace-parleying are plentiful, but it is the firm conviction on the Paris and St. Petersburg bourses that peace is approaching.

Ten trains are leaving Russia daily laden with commissariat and war material for Vladivostock for the forthcoming siege.

The Russian papers report that seventy Japanese prisoners have committed suicide in Novgorod province, but only one suicide is officially admitted.

A Commission under the presidency of Professor Martins has been appointed at St. Petersburg to examine into the British claim for compensation for the sinking of the Hipsang.

The Japanese internal loan of one hundred million yen at 6 per cent. has been covered five times. Seventy million of the subscriptions were above issue price.

SOCIALISTS AND POLICE AT WARSAW.

A Serious Conflict.

MANY WOUNDED AND KILLED.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

A serious conflict took place at Warsaw yesterday between a crowd of a thousand Socialists, mostly Jews, who were carrying red flags, and a mixed patrol of military and police consisting of twenty men. The police declare the Socialists fired revolvers whereupon they fired several volleys into the crowd killing four and wounding forty. Many arrests were made.

THE UNREST IN POLAND.

Bomb Outrage at Lodz.

CHIEF OF POLICE WOUNDED.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Commissioner of Police at Lodz has been seriously wounded by a bomb in the street. His assailant was cut down by a policeman and removed to hospital.

THE CRETAN REVOLT.

Powers and the Insurgents.

The Colonel commanding the French troops at Canea, acting upon instructions received from the Powers, is opening negotiations with the Cretan insurgent leaders.

Seven British warships are now in Suda Bay.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN ITALY.

Popular Enthusiasm.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are visiting Rome with Princess Margaret's fiance and are being much feted.

The Duke of Connaught and the King of Italy to-day, inspected the barracks and it was made the occasion of an enthusiastic popular demonstration.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO MOROCCO.

A Disappointment to Tangier.

THE MOORS AND FRENCH OFFENDED.

The Moors at Tangier are greatly disappointed at the Kaiser's visit inasmuch as they had not found that his Majesty had any words of encouragement to resist the French schemes which they expect.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The curtailment of the Kaiser's visit to Tangier is now explained by the statement that the Kaiser received on board his ship a message from the Sultan virtually hailing him as protector against France. The Kaiser, declining to endorse this, refused to land, but the German Minister ultimately persuaded him; otherwise German prestige would suffer grievously. The Kaiser then went direct to the German legation not entering the Moorish Palace which had been specially prepared for him.

The upshot of it all is that both the Moors and the French are alike offended.

THE ARAB REVOLT.

Sharp Fighting in Yemen.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Private advices from Hodeida state that the Turkish troops before reaching Saana had a sharp fight with the insurgents, but the details are wanting.

THE ETHIOPIA RAILWAY.

The "Open Door" at Jibutil.

M. Delcasse in the Senate said that the Government was not in favour of the Internationalisation of the Ethiopia Railway and would not make Jibutil a free port unless they thought fit.

LORD MILNER.

Homeward Bound.

Lord Milner has finally bidden farewell at Johannesburg and Pretoria and started for Lorenzo Marques, homeward bound.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PRINCE OF WALES' SUDDEN ILLNESS.

No Cause for Uneasiness.

LONDON APRIL 3.

A bulletin has been issued signed by Doctor Laking and Doctor Treves stating that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales underwent a slight operation this morning obliging him to keep to his room for a few days. No uneasiness need be felt and no bulletins will be issued.

CHINESE RIOTS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Two Thousand Men on Strike.

Two thousand Chinamen on the North Randfontein mine struck work on Saturday being dissatisfied with their wages. Some police were summoned to quell the disturbance which ensued. The Chinese casualties were considerable, though not serious. Forty-three were arrested and the remainder returned to the compound.

WAR CORRESPONDENT DEAD.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The death is announced of Mr. Pearse, the well-known war correspondent.

The first work of Mr. H. H. S. Pearse as a war correspondent was done in the Soudan in 1884-5 with Lord Wolseley's expedition for the relief of General Gordon. In 1896 he accompanied the Dongola Expedition under Lord Kitchener as war arrist and correspondent of the "Graphic," and during the Boer war was correspondent for the "Daily News" 1899-1900, being in Ladysmith during the siege. He had written much on hounds and hunting for the "Field" of which he was a special correspondent for several years. His other publications were "Military Tournaments," 1891; "Four Months Besieged, the Story of Ladysmith," 1900; "A History of Lumsden's Horse," 1902; and many works on country life and short stories, published anonimously.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL, 2.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the English Mails of 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

The same Company's s. s. Himalaya left for Colombo and Australia at the same time and day.

A STEAMER AGROUND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

A telegram from Gopalpur stated that the Asiatic steamer Nawab, while coming into port yesterday evening from Calcutta, ran aground close to the pier. Boats are putting out to lighten her. The weather is fine.

PARSEE WEDDINGS AT CALCUTTA.

There was great rejoicing among the Parsee community in Calcutta yesterday. The occasion being the sacred thread investiture of Mr. J. F. Madon's son, Jehangir, and the marriage of his daughters Pootli with Mr. Rustomjee C. Dotiwalla, and Khurshed with Mr. Rustomjee M. Mehta. The ceremonies were performed by Dastur Kaikhoshro Jamaspji Jamaspasana, high priest of Bombay assisted by four other priests in the presence of an immense gathering of the elite of European and Indian guests in the marble palace of Raja Rajendra Mullick Bahadur. The entertainment was on a lavish scale.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Accumulated privilege leave of absence for 90 days is granted to Major C E. Baynes, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, from 12th April or date of availing himself thereof. Privilege leave of absence is granted to Lieut. W. Worth Marshall, Supply and Transport Corps, from 1st April to 29th June.

The Army Headquarters camp offices at Calcutta have been closed and work is now concentrated at Simla.

ARRIVALS, MARCH 31.

Major W Ayerst, 122nd Infantry, on leave, from Mhow.

Lieut A E Sandr, Bedford Regt, on leave, from Jhansi.

Lieut C Dickinson, Welsh Regt, on leave, from Quetta.

Lieut L G Fenzi, Highlanders, on leave, from Poona.

Capt A J Reddie, S W Borderers, on leave, from Calcutta.

Lieut-Col J A Monggindale, S Lanc Regt, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

2nd Lieut J Fraser Con, Rangers, on duty, from England.

2nd Lieut C E Daly, Bedford Regt, on duty, from England.

Captain B T Pell, the Queen's, Regt, on leave, from Agra.

Major R T Moore, R A, on leave, from Bolaram.

Lieut S H Charrington, 5th Hussars, on leave, from England.

2nd Lieut G Blewitt, Oxford L I, on duty, from England.

2nd Lieut P MacCallum, 26th I, off leave, from England.

Capt Battine, 15th Hussars, off leave, from England.

Lt-Col N J Goodwyn, Inspt Gym in India, on duty, from Lucknow.

Capt McLeod, Goorkha Rifles, from leave, from England.

Lt-Col W G Walker, 1-4 Goorkas, from leave, from England.

Col W Campbell, R A, permission to reside in India, from England.

2nd Lieut Edwards Wilts Regt, on duty, from England.

2nd Lieut Bryan, 12th Lancers, on duty, from England.

Capt Paine, 20th J M Battery, on leave, from Kohat.

Capt S Anderson, I M S, on leave, from Dhubri.

DEPARTURES, MARCH 31.

Lieut N A B Hamilton, the Blackwatch, on leave to Peshawar.

2nd Lieut S T Barr, 3rd Hussars, on leave to England.

Colonel W Campbell, R A, to Dalhousie.

Lieut H Ivens, 36 Punjabis, on leave to England.

Lieut E Mumford, 1st Devonshire Regiment, on leave to England.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

From The Football Grounds.

IRELAND'S DEFEAT BY WALES.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, MARCH. 17.

LLEWARCH HEN and some son of Fingal, matched in minstrelsy, might do justice to the stupendous struggle for supremacy between Ireland and Wales at Swansea on Saturday, but the mere prosaic critic, with his everyday phrases of technical praise for physical prowess, feels that aught he can say must fail to convey an adequate impression of the most fiercely fought international in the history of football. Both sides displayed indomitable pluck and endurance under trying conditions, and, though Wales won, the match can hardly be said to have established the superiority of the home fifteen. In view of the immense interest which the game had excited and the importance of the issue, it was most unfortunate that the match should have been played under unequal conditions. A strong wind swept the ground from goal to goal, and winning the toss practically meant winning the match. Wales won the toss, and in getting the first of the wind on a "holding" ground had thus all the luck that was going in addition to the advantage of playing at home. Yet, in spite of the handicap, Ireland looked likely to win for the first twenty-five minutes of a memorable match. The Irish forwards, playing with great dash in the loose, so bustled the Welsh backs that the whole division, Morgan and Gwen excepted, seemed for a time utterly demoralised. Even that experienced player Gwyn Nicholls seemed to lose his head, for he indulged in several fly-kicks—a Rugger crime in any game, and an unpardonable offence in an international. With their dash in the loose, the Irish forwards conjoined such sound work in the tight that the Welsh forwards were pushed and beaten for the ball, while time after time they broke away from the lineout. That Ireland scored only one try during this period of supremacy was partly due to an error in their tactics, partly to the weakness of Parke and Moffat. Instead of utilising their superiority by footwork, the Irish pack played too much to their backs. Unfortunately for Ireland the right wing fell short of expectations. Moffat failed to take his passes, while Parke tried to beat both the Welsh centres instead of being content to outwit the one. McLear, too, was inclined to be too unselfish. In any case Ireland lost two splendid chances of scoring, and as it happened these missed chances cost them the match and the championship.

The change that came over the game was dramatic in its suddenness, and was due to a single incident. Just as Wales seemed on the point of going to pieces, a lucky cross-kick, followed by a wide pass, sent Morgan away from the centre, and he was held just on the line. This inspired Wales, and in the next five minutes two tries were registered, and as both were converted Wales secured an unexpected, and on play, an undeserved, lead of 10 points to 3. This sudden change in the fortunes of the game afforded a most striking example of the old truth that Wales, by sheer opportunism, can win matches of which the Principality has all the worse on play. But if Wales scarcely merited their half-time lead, it can hardly be said, their luck in winning the toss apart, that they did not deserve their victory. This paradox admits of a simple explanation. Though the Irish forwards were "foredone with toiling" against the wind and had taken too much out of themselves in the first half to play with their usual dash, no international fifteen have ever shown greater adaptability than the Welsh side did on Saturday. They completely altered their style, and played for safety with consummate skill. The result was that we saw a Welsh team go through a "half" without indulging in a single one of those [illegible] movements which are the chief feature of the Welsh game. For this, if for no other reason, Saturday's match must occupy a unique place in the annals. Disciplined restraint has, of course, been a feature of Welsh forward play since the period of Welsh supremacy began, but no Welsh side, as a side, has ever shown this quality to the same degree.

The majority of the games in the first division of the League decided on Saturday resulted according to expectations. There was one notable exception, however. Supporters of the Notts Forest club have been on anything but good terms with themselves, for the very poor form shown by the team has threatened for a long time to bring about reduction to the junior division. And on Saturday, the fact that the Foresters had to visit Small Heath in no way improved their chance of escaping from being "sent down." But that "glorious uncertainty" was again very much in evidence. Small Health, that great Birmingham combination which has so often been spoken of as certain to finish first or second in the League, came a terrible cropper, and actually had to acknowledge defeat by two goals to nil. To say that the result came as a surprise is to put it mildly. Small Heath, the team about which everything that is good had been said, beaten by Notts Forest, is probably the most astonishing result of the season. And to make their victory all the greater, the Foresters were without Linacre, the "keeper," who time and again has saved his side from defeat.

Southampton's experience in their last two "big" matches has been anything but a pleasant one Defeated last Saturday week by Everton in their Cup tie by four goals to nil, and again on Saturday by the Bristol Rovers, this time by six goals to one, is something they are not likely to forget During the first half of their game at Bristol, there was little to choose between the sides, the Rovers crossing over with an advantage of two scores to one, but afterwards there was only one team in it. The Bristol team was at its best. There was no holding the forwards, while the halves did their work magnificently. The fact that the Rovers put on another four goals speaks for itself. The result is likely to have an important bearing on the destination of the Southern Championship. The Bristol club is now well at the head, three points in front of Reading, the latter having one game in hand, while Southampton come third, four points away from the leaders, though they, too, have one game in hand. The Reading players, by the way, must be a little tired of trying to pierce the Fulham defence. They failed again to do so on Saturday, though they had the satisfaction of sharing the spoils with their old opponents.

Everton are already odds-on favourites for the Association Cup. That is perhaps a sufficient reason for looking to one of the other three teams playing in the semi-final for the winner; football fortune is so contrariwise. Everton's chances, however, seem to be particularly bright and although we are always being warned that League football and Cup-tie football are things apart their fine victory over Sheffield Wednesday on Saturday confirms the tendency of all men to speak well of them. Everton at least ought to make short work of Aston Villa at Stoke—their half-way meeting ground.

The contest for the Amateur Billiard Championship was concluded on Wednesday at the Grand Hall, Leicester square. The "finalists"—A. W. T. Good, of London, who held the championship in 1901 and 1902, and G. A. Heginbottom, of Manchester, commenced the deciding game of 2,000 up on Tuesday. At the outset the Mancurian had much the better of the argument, but once his opponent got thoroughly warm a very different state of things prevailed. At the end of the afternoon, Good was leading by 54 points, and at the close of the evening session he was 236 points ahead, the score reading: Good, 1,001; Heginbottom, 765. To play with an unfinished break of 63, Good added 23 before failing in an attempt to make a cannon off the side cushion from baulk. Heginbottom responded with a run of 12, and then followed a series of safety misses and shots by both players. The red was tucked up against the top rail, and neither man was disposed to disturb it. Each in turn had a go at the white, but for five minutes neither scored a point except by means of a miss. This state of things was eventually terminated by Heginbottom, who, tempted by a difficult opening that presented itself, played a long loser into the top left pocket. The stroke was all but successful. Good now found the balls nicely placed, and should have made more than the 21 with which he was actually credited. The Manchester gentleman still remained at odds with fortune. Going for a red winner, he applied too little force and left the ball hanging on the edge of the top right pocket. As luck would have it, Good did not reap much benefit, and the spectators—there were not too many of them—were soon looking on at another bout of safety play. As before, the Londoner ultimately got the better of the manœuvring, and becoming well set, scored to a merry tune until he had put together a sequence of 78, at the close of which the totals were, Good, 1,164; Heginbottom, 806.

The Manchester player at last made a substantial move with a run of 28. This was brought to a premature close by a misjudged red loser into the middle pocket, the object ball being brought too far down the table. Good only made a couple in reply, and, leaving the balls well placed, gave Heginbottom an opportunity of adding 20. A very simple shot brought about his retirement; indeed, during the first hour he broke down in an inexplicable manner time after time. At four o'clock the score read: Good, 1,226; Heginbottom, 920, the latter having just added a splendid break of 56 to his total. After this the play continued very good—worthy, indeed, of the occasion. Following a 26, Good, who was in great form, contributed a fine all-round break of 73. His opponent replied with 13 and 48. Up to this point, the Londoner had gained close upon 100 during the afternoon. This advantage he straightway proceeded to enlarge by stringing together a break of 63, immediately supplemented by one of 55 and another of 26, the while Heginbottom added a beggarly dozen to his total. Then, with a 5 unfinished, Good ran to his points, the score at the adjournment reading 1,500—1,044 in his favour.

The attendance in the evening was much larger than at the previous sessions, and those present had the satisfaction of seeing some very fine play. To begin with, Good again had much the better of the argument, and at one time held a lead of 619. Then, however, came a magnificent effort on the part of Heginbottom. Following a 73 break, he put together runs of 136 and 174. The latter is a record for the Amateur Championship under the present rules, the previous best being the 168 scored by Mr. Sidney Fry in 1899 at the National Sporting Club. In both his two big breaks, Heginbottom was seen to great advantage, for he controlled the balls in a perfect manner. This spurt on the part of the Manchester gentleman came too late to have any appreciable influence on the result of the match, and with breaks of 95 and 72 against 21 and 31 by his opponent. Good ran out a winner by 261 points.

The first of the semi-final heats in the County Billiard Championship was decided yesterday at the Grand Hall, Leicester-square, Middlesex beat Cornwall by 274 points. The other counties who have survived the qualifying rounds are Lancashire and Glamorgan. Each county has three representatives, and three games of 500 up are played, the winners being determined by the aggregate number of points scored by each county in all three games. In the first game yesterday, A. W. T. Good, representing Middlesex, beat C. L. Taylor by 148 after leading throughout. The winner's best breaks were 55, 57 and 48 (twice), while Taylor replied with 32, 35 and 33. After a close game the second heat resulted in a win for F. S. Sweet (Cornwall), who beat H. W. Moy (Middlesex) by 46. Sweet played a consistent game, and made runs of 51, 42, 34 and 36 against 39, 52, 43, and 40 by Moy. In the last heat A. J. Browne (Middlesex) with breaks of 40, 42 and 55, beat R. Thomas (Crownwall), who made runs of 34, 32 and 35, by 172 points.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

"A" and "B" Class Yachts started time in hand on last Saturday afternoon, to sail over the usual course to Hog Island, the first yachts to start were Pixie and Gracie at 2-43, followed by Janetta at 2-48'-30", Melody at 2-59. Forella at 3-9'-30" and Eileen the scratch boat at 3-15.

The wind was from the N. W. and unusually strong, Pixie, Gracie, Forella and Eileen all had a reef in and no yacht set a top-sail. After rounding Butcher Beacon, Janetta had the bad luck to carry away the clew of her jib which delayed her considerably. The order at this mark was as follows:—

Pixie	3	24	0
Janetta	3	27	0
Gracie	3	28	0
Melody	3	34	0
Forella	3	40	0
Eileen	3	45	0

At N. N. W. Buoy, Janetta fouled Pixie badly and so being out of the race did not cross the line. The order round this buoy was:

Pixie, Janetta	4	6	0
Forella	4	12	0
Eileen	4	15	0
Melody, Gracie	Gave up		

Owing to the strength of the wind, Eileen could not carry a foresail on the beat from the Butcher Beacon to the N. N. W. Buoy. Forella and Janetta were the only two yachts which set spinnakers on the run to Hog Island. Forella won 1st prize, Eileen 2nd.

Yachts.	Entered by.	Finish.
Forella	Mr C T R Scovell	4 40 0
Janetta	Officers, R I E	Did not cross the line
Eileen	Mr N N Wadia	4 43 0
Pixie	Mr H R Greaves	4 13 15
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth	Gave up
Gracie	Mr A E Boyd	Gave up

The Tomtit Class race started at 3-30 p.m. Only two boats Clutha and Tomtit coming up to the line. Clutha was well up at the gunfire. Tomtit being some distance astern. Taking a course more to windward, Tomtit gradually drew up to Clutha, and was only half a minute behind at Tucker Beacon. On the beat to the Channel Buoy, N. N. W. of Butcher Island, Tomtit made another weather of it and passed Clutha. Shortly after being passed, Clutha lowered her mainsail in order to take a reef and then abandoned the race. Thereafter Tomtit had to finish the course unaccompanied.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—A hailstorm of quite exceptional severity passed over Gonda on Tuesday afternoon, travelling from west to east. For half an hour hailstones about the size of marbles fell and as the wind was cyclonic, they struck, wherever they fell, with great violence. In the Judge's Court all the window-panes were broken, the fanlights and the violent wind which entered through the broken windows sweeping before it all papers and tearing down the maps from the walls made work impossible for a time. For a short period the ground was covered so thickly with hailstones that it looked from a distance as if there had been a fall of snow. The fields were all under water and broken branches of trees were lying in all directions. The telegraph wires must have been broken by the violence of the wind as telegrams despatched after the storm were returned with a notice that the line was interrupted.

THE rector of Lowestoft has some new ideas on the subject of Lent fasting, which he vigorously expresses in his "Parish Magazine." Fasting, he says may take many forms. "It may mean giving up things we like—smoking, sweets, parties. It may also mean spending less time in bed, getting up earlier in the morning. It may mean keeping a watch over our tongues, refusing to speak about other people when we cannot say anything kind about them, refusing to grumble when things are not just as we should like them. It might be a good thing for many of us if during this Lent we were to fast more rigorously in this matter of the tongue and of our conversation about other people and their affairs." We can recall a delightful old maid, an American, of deep religious principle, who told us—"My doctor says that it would be dangerous for me to go with an empty stomach. But I believe in the good of fasting, so I do without mustard."

BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

EXTENDING SCOPE OF OPERATIONS.

At the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, applied on behalf of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, for confirmation of certain alterations effected by the Corporation in its memorandum of association for the purpose of extending the scope of the operations and the business of the Corporation. Counsel read, in support of his application, the affidavit of Mr. R. H. Macaulay senior member of the firm of Messrs. Wallace & Co. Secretaries Treasurers and Managers to the Corporation and other documents bearing on the subject, which had been filed in a previous proceeding. The matter had been taken by Mr. Dorabji K. Shroff, a shareholder, who was an opponent to these proposed alterations to the Privy Counsel in appeal, and the Judges in England had decided the matter in favour of the Corporation. Council said that although no notice was necessary to be given in the matter they had duly given public notice. It was of great importance to the affairs of the Corporation that its area of operation should not be restricted by any words less comprehensive than "Burmah and the West of India and the East." It was necessary that the Corporation should have power to dispose of and deal in articles, and things in the best markets available in any part of the world; likewise to make purchases and also buy up stocks of timber held by rival traders; as otherwise, the Corporation might lose profitable business. Permission was also sought to manufacture articles of timber, such as boats and railway wagons; power to do business on commission and make advances; and establish an agency in Java and elsewhere.

The Chief Justice remarked that as the petition had been fixed for disposal on its merits and as due notice had already been given of the proposed confirmation, the Court would decide the application; it was disposed to grant the prayers mentioned in the petition on the evidence placed before it, including the affidavit of Mr. Macaulay.

Mr. Young applied for costs against Mr. Shroff remarking that the Corporation considered Mr. Shroff's opposition to be somewhat of an unreasonable character; he had prolonged the proceedings by means of lengthy affidavits.

The Chief Justice remarked that all costs could not be awarded against Mr Shroff. The first affidavits for the confirmation were necessary ones; also, those that were made in reply. The first day's expense could not be awarded, nor the expense of preparing two briefs; at most, the cost of the refreshers" to counsel on the second day and the cost of appearance on that day, could be awarded. Of course, Mr. Shroff would have to refund what money he had got from the Corporation for costs.

After some further discussion, Mr. Young announced that in deference to what had fallen from his Lordship, the Corporation would give up the question of costs.

The Chief Justice confirmed the alterations prayed for in the petition; ordered Mr. Shroff to refund to the Corporation the costs he had received and directed that the costs of the Corporation should come out of the funds in its possession. This order of confirmation must be presented to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies within fifteen days; the notice of this order to be duly published by the Registrar.

CONTRACTS FOR SALE OF COTTON.

A SUCCESSFUL SUIT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, presiding at the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit brought by Chapsey Purbut and others against Mowjee Shamjee and others, in which the plaintiffs prayed for a decree for Rs. 22,408-5-2 with interest.

Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Lowndas and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji and Kamdar, appeared for the defendants. The facts of the case have already been reported. The plaintiffs' case was that on the 6th November 1903 and subsequent dates, the defendants entered into three contracts with them to sell to them 640 bales of Broach machine ginned fine cotton. These contracts were duly entered in the books of the Bombay Cotton Exchange and certificates were issued to plaintiffs a delivery order for 220 bales in respect of one of the contracts, and the plaintiffs according to the custom of the Bombay Cotton Market, passed on the delivery order to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., to whom they had in turn sold the cotton. The latter demanded delivery of the cotton from the defendants, who wrongfully refused to give delivery. The defendants, in their written statement, did not admit that they were bound to give delivery to the firm of Messrs. Forbes Forbes and Campbell, at any rate except on tender of the price of the goods. The firm whenever they made any demand for delivery, did so as assignees for plaintiffs, and not on behalf of the plaintiffs. His Lordship, after going through the facts and the law at considerable length, said the result was that, in his opinion, the plaintiffs, although they were not personally in a position to take delivery of the cotton, were ready and willing through Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., to take the delivery on payment of the money, and that therefore they were entitled to the relief sought by them. His lordship found that Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co. were not the plaintiffs' qua assignees, but qua agents. His lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 22,408-5-2 and the costs of the suit.

WAGERING CONTRACTS IN LINSEED.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered judgment in a suit instituted by Motilal Purtabchand against Govindram Jaichand to recover a sum of Rs. 5,092 as damages for breach of contract. The Hon. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Davar instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Robertson instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff's case was that in 1901, the defendant entered into contracts with him for the purchase and sale of large quantities of linseed, but failed to execute his contracts for the delivery of 3,250 cwts of linseed, which became deliverable in September 1901. By reason of the defendant's breach of contract, the plaintiff said he had sustained damages to the extent of Rs. 5,092 The defendant on the other hand, denied having entered into the contracts as alleged by the plaintiff; and said that the alleged contracts, if at all made, were not real but wagering contracts, and that it was not the intention of either party that any linseed should be delivered under the agreement. His lordship went through the facts and the law of the case at considerable length, and said that after the best consideration that he could give to all the evidence, he held it to be distinctly proved that in the contracts in suit, neither party ever intended to give or receive delivery, but that both parties intended to settle by the payment and receipt of differences. In other words, the contracts were mere wagering transactions, and this suit must fail. With regard to costs, his lordship said he was sitting as a Judge to administer the law and he could not enter into nice questions concerning the comparative moral culpability of the parties. He saw no reason why the usual rule should not be followed. The defendant had succeeded on the first issue that they were wagering contracts; and he would bear one-fifth of the plaintiff's costs and the plaintiff would pay four-fifths of the defendant's costs and all his own costs.

ACCIDENT IN THE R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

COLLAPSE OF A SCAFFOLD.

AN accident occurred in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard extension works on Saturday, when fifteen persons were injured. The accident was caused by the sudden collapse of a platform upon which the workmen were passing to and fro. About thirty of the work people were precipitated into a barge. Three of the injured persons were so removed to the Goculdas Tijpal Hospital, where one of them named Gangaram Govind was detained, he having sustained a fracture of the right leg, while the other two were allowed to go home after their injuries had been attended to. The remaining twelve injured persons were treated at the Dockyard dispensary, their injuries being very slight.

THE Japanese soldiers have been able to turn their knowledge of ju-jitsu to good account in the present war. It is related that during the siege of Port Arthur, a small party of Japanese met a small party of Russians. The officers in command, having no time to draw their weapons, immediately closed, and the Russian, being bigger and heavier, bore his adversary down. The little Japanese, however, using a trick of ju-jitsu, extricated himself and stabbed the Russian to the heart.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

PAIL DEPOTS.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the report of the Committee appointed to consider and make suggestions in regard to pail depots and halalkhore service. At the previous meeting Dr. Dadachanji had moved that the report be approved and adopted and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and necessary action. That the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approved of the proposal made in para 7 of the Committee's report to have experiments tried with privy arrangements on the modified water carriage system and would be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction the grant required to meet the costs of the experiments.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master had moved an amendment that the Committee's report be adopted and that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation were of opinion that an additional staff of 500 halalkhores should be engaged until more pail depots or pail carts were provided and that they would be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary expenditure for the additional staff.

Dr. N. N. Katrak had moved another amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to submit to the Corporation proposals for introducing into the City, the intermediate water closet system or any system for the removal of night-soil other than the system of removal by manual labour.

Dr. A. G. Viegas had moved a third amendment to the effect that the pail depot near the Musjid Bridge be permanently closed.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta said, the question of pail depots had arisen from the nuisance arising from halalkhores emptying their pails in the open street gullies. Out-cries were raised against the nuisance both by the public and by members, and in response to these complaints enquiries were made and in order to minimise the nuisance, the Commissioner was asked to select sites for more pail depots; but when that officer found sites for depots, the residents of the neighbourhood strongly protested against them, with the result that the Corporation ordered them to be closed. The Commissioner thereupon applied for definite instructions as to how he was to act. The matter was referred to a Committee, who in an ad-interim report recommended the removal of the Musjid Bunder Depot. The Corporation discussed that report at considerable length, but eventually resolved to record it with an intimation to the Committee that they would await the final report. Sir Pherozeshah thought the Committee had to deal with a very difficult question, and he could not blame them for the conclusions they had arrived at. He thought that Dr. Master had made out a case for the increase of the number of halalkhores and that the Corporation would be right in making a recommendation to increase the number of those men by five hundred. Referring to the objection raised against the proposed pail depot at Musjid Bunder Sir Pherozeshah said that though consideration should be given to religious susceptibilities, he did not think that such feelings should be pushed too far. Considering all the circumstances connected with the subject, he thought the wishes of the Corporation would be met. If the Musjid Bunder Depot was continued closed. With regard to the water carriage system he said, it was desirable to allow their officers to experiment to a certain extent with a view to seeing how far the system was likely to be successful. In conclusion Sir Pherozeshah moved as a fourth amendment to the effect that the report of the Committee be recorded that in regard to the pail depot the Corporation were of opinion that the Musjid Bunder Depot should continue closed, that time had come for increasing the number of halalkhores and that the Corporation would be prepared to provide payment for the increased number on the recommendation of the Standing Committee.

Mrs. Munmohandas Ramji seconded the amendment.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna supported Sir Pherozeshah's amendment and hoped Dr. Viegas, would see his way to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Joseph Baptista considered that Sir Pherozeshah's proposal would meet nearly all the difficulties of the question, but he did not agree with the proposal to increase the number of halalkhores.

At this stage the President announced that he had received two petitions, but as they were received in the middle of the discussion and as the matters asked for therein had been met by Sir Pherozeshah's amendment, he has not given them any consideration.

Sir Pherozeshah's amendment was then put to the vote and carried again[illegible] all the other amendments [illegible] of the House.

MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.

The Corporation next considered as an urgent business, a letter from the Commissioner recommending the acceptance of the terms offered by Government and the exclusion from the lease of the two plots of land on which the Municipal Workshops stand and suggesting the appointment of a small Committee to discuss the matter with the Municipal Solicitors and himself. The Secretary to Government in a letter dated the 29th March stated as follows:—In regard to permanent occupation, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the utmost that equity requires is that the Municipality should be provided on favourable terms with a site for stables which were removed in order to facilitate other improvements. The improvements in question benefited the Municipality, and if Government had wished to confine their concession in this matter to their legal obligations, they would not have made the offer contained in paragraph 8 of my No. II R-6 dated 29th January 1901; but it was desired to give a liberal interpretation to the original intention, and to allow the Municipality the permanent use on favourable terms of an area fully sufficient to provide stable accommodation similar in extent to that taken over by Government. In regard to the future, I am to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be prepared to grant the Municipality a lease for any term not exceeding 99 years, with one renewal for a like period on the conditions now adopted for Esplanade leases, at a rental of Rs. (24,000) twenty-four thousand per annum for the area concerned, which is about 30,000 square yards after deducting the portion to be given on a more favourable tenure. This proposed rent is less than the full estimated rent value, and Government are further willing to remit one-half of the amount for the first ten years of the lease. The area of 1,000 square yards referred to, which it is proposed to give on more favourable terms, may be selected in one block the selection to be subject to the approval of Government and renewable lease for this will be granted for 99 years at the present rent of one pie per square yard. I am to request an early reply to this offer which I am to say, may be considered open for a period of three months from this date."

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the matter was referred to the same Commission that had previously dealt with the subject the Commissioner having intimated he might be able to again bring forward the matter on Thursday next.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY'S SALARY.

In accordance with a notice of motion the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah moved: That the Corporation are of opinion that in view of the increased importance and volume of the work falling on the Municipal Secretary the Council have the power of raising his salary to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 per mensem after an approval service of not less than seven years. That the President be requested to move the Government to include in the next Bill for amending the Municipal Act now under consideration a provision for giving such powers to the Corporation. Sir Pherozeshah said since 1888 when the maximum salary of the Secretary was fixed at Rs. 1,000 the work of that officer had greatly increased and he (the speaker) therefore thought it desirable to increase the salary of a Secretary who had done approved work up to Rs. 1,250. Sir Pherozeshah referred to the admirable manner in which Mr. Wadia had carried on his work and thought members would agree that such labours were worthy of adequate recognition.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition and endorsed the views expressed by Sir Pherozeshah with regard to the services rendered by Mr. Wadia.

Dr. A. G. Viegas opposed the proposition. He regretted he was unable to support the proposition. He thought that if a question of increasing expenditure were raised the matter ought to be very carefully considered. He thought they had an excellent Secretary, but did not think that was a sufficient reason for increasing the salary of that officer so that all his successors could get it. They had also to consider the question as bearing on the salary of the Commissioner and other officers of the Municipality. It might be pointed out that they had recently increased the salary of two of their officers, but that was done with the object of obtaining technical skill. He thought Mr. Wadia's case might be met by giving him a personal grant. He moved as an amendment that the present Secretary be given a personal allowance and that Government be moved to include in the draft Bill amending the Municipal Act now under consideration a provision to give a personal allowance to Mr. Wadia. He did not think the amount of work done by Secretary ought to have been brought forward as a reason for an increase of salary, for it might be brought forward with a less real force in the case of the Commissioner. The Secretary had to deal with a limited amount of work and if that work had increased to a certain more had the work of the Commissioner increased? Dr Viegas thought they should not be too free with public monies and should pause before accepting Sir Pherozeshah's proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, supported Sir Pherozeshah's motion. He said while Dr Viegas

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had always been profuse in his praise of Municipal officers, he had never been in favour of giving them increases.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the Secretaries of the Port Trust and Improvement Trust received salaries of Rs. 1,200, and he did not know why the Secretary of the Corporation, which was a more important body than the two mentioned by him, should not receive the same pay.

Mr. Ardeshir Jamsetji Wadia considered the members of the Corporation should be given credit for being in a position to safeguard the public monies, and thought that they might be well left to judge whether they were justified in sanctioning a monthly expenditure of Rs. 200.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji was opposed to the proposal of increasing the Secretary's salary. He said there was a constant complaint about the officers being very highly paid and the Corporation should therefore take care as to how they expended the ratepayers money. He thought Rs. 1,000 was a sufficient salary for the work done by their Secretary.

Mr. Jehangir Petit thought the Secretary deserved the extra Rs. 200.

Sir Pherozeshah in reply said the arguments put forward by Dr. Viegas were hollow inasmuch as while praising the Secretary's work, he had put forward a proposal for a personal allowance, which he knew would be rejected by Government.

On a division the amendment was lost and the original proposition to increase the Secretary's salary was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN ST. PETERSBURG.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR IN A HOUSE.

SUPPOSED ENGLISHMAN BLOWN TO PIECES.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 11.—A loud explosion occurred at four o'clock this morning in a fashionable street named the Bolshaya Morskaya, in a house known as the Hotel Bristol, where furnished apartments are let. The house caught fire, but the flames were quickly extinguished.

The explosion was caused by a bomb in a room said to have been occupied by an Englishman, who was blown into a thousand fragments. His identity is uncertain, but pieces of his passport indicate that he was an English subject named McCullom.

The police consider that he was engaged in the manufacture of bombs. They are making stringent inquiries at the residences of British subjects here. Four lodgers in the same house were seriously injured.

The furnished room which McCullom occupied faces St. Isaac's Cathedral, and is almost next door to the Hotel d'Angleterre, which is full of English and American visitors. McCullom only took the room a few days ago, having previously stayed a month at the Hotel de Paris, which is close by. The rooms at the Hotel Bristol were about to be shut, and McCullom had given notice to leave.

The room was completely wrecked, as though by an earthquake. Not a window in the three floors remains intact. Strong cordons of police prevent anyone from approaching the Hotel Bristol, where the police and military officials are now carrying on their investigations. It is difficult for the moment to obtain precise details.

Although it is certain that McCullom is British, the passport spelling of his name is doubtful. Among the injured are a Russian General and his wife. It is stated that a woman was killed, but it has not transpired whether she accompanied McCullom. Much furniture was blown through the windows into the courtyard.

About half-past five this morning the police officials visited the Hotel d'Angleterre, woke up all the British visitors, and closely questioned them as to whether they were acquainted in any way with McCullom.

McCullom was of short stature, between 20 and 30 years of age, with a small moustache. He spoke German, but not Russian.

Later.—The name of the man killed at the Hotel Bristol is given as Arthur Henry Mack-Fulok (MacCullogh). His passport is in order.

While at the hotel he kept very quiet, and received no visitors. People who knew him and with whom he had spoken think that he was a Frenchman, as he spoke French perfectly. His manner is likewise described as French.—Reuter.

A Central News telegram from St. Petersburg states that the man spoke English, Russian, and German. It is significant that the Hotel Bristol [illegible] which expired yesterday.

It is now thought that McCullom, whilst packing up his effects preliminary to his departure, accidentally dropped the bomb on the floor, with disastrous results. The furniture in the room was smashed, and the man was blown to pieces.

Although the authorities continue to maintain that McCullom is an Englishman, any investigations, go to show that this is very doubtful. He spoke English only as a foreigner would very imperfectly.

St. Petersburg, 6 p. m.—The force of the explosion at the Hotel Bristol knocked down two soldiers in the street who were returning to barracks. They were uninjured. Only a leg of the man killed has been found the rest of the body having been blown to atoms. The walls and furniture were bespattered with blood and brains. Two women living in adjacent rooms suffered severe injuries and were carried to hospital. The earlier report that four persons were injured is incorrect. The whole of the first floor and the furniture were wrecked. Other parts of the building were damaged by fire and water. The side-walls were blown down and the ceiling of the upper storey was severely damaged. Workmen have been busily engaged all day putting in new windows and plastering the building.—Reuter.

St. Petersburg, Saturday afternoon.—The following is the official account of the bomb explosion which occurred here early this morning as a result of which a man, reputed to be an Englishman, was blown to pieces. At four o'clock this morning a violent explosion took place in rooms let out as furnished apartments at the corner of the Grande Morskaia-street and the Voznessinsky-prospect. Four of the windows were completely blown out, and the panes of twenty others shattered. The person who occupied the room in which the explosion occurred was killed. The deceased was about thirty-seven years of age, and was in possession of an English passport as a British subject, which had been certified by the Russian Consul in London. A lady occupying an adjoining room was slightly injured by the explosion. The inquiry is proceeding.

BETTER AND BRIGHTER.

MISS MARGRET RAVEN RELATES VERY GRAPHICALLY IN A LETTER HOW JOY OVERCAME HER DESPAIR.

There is no joy like the joy of being again in perfect health after you have been disabled so to speak, by the pains and after-effects of a long tedious illness. That is the dominating note struck in a letter written on December 7th, 1904 by Miss Margret Raven of 127, Quay Street, Ultimo, Sydney, in which she most graphically describes her pains and the wearing, wearying effects of the disease that in the form of indigestion, tortured her for years, and then the happiness that has come over her since her release from all these miseries.

"REACHING THE BOTTOM RUNG."

In her letter she says:—"I don't think anyone in the world has suffered more cruelly from indigestion than I have. For years it poisoned my existence, blotted all the happiness and sunshine out of my life and brought me to the very threshold of the grave. It would take a whole ream of foolscap to describe all the pains, aches, symptoms and miseries it occasioned me at one time or another. I was weak, thin, pale, and nerveless, unable to eat, sleep, work or enjoy any of the pleasures of society. This was when I was residing at Hyde Park, Adelaide, south Australia, of which city I am a native. I was attended at different times by quite a number of medical men, but my case kept on going from bad to worse. In the end I could retain nothing on my stomach, and the mere sight of food often made me retch and vomit. The straining from this cause frequently brought on a bleeding from the lungs which I thought was a sure indication of consumption. I had reached the bottom rung of the ladder of life, I think two years back, when on a friend's advice I began to take Mother Seigel's Syrup."

"HER FRIENDS ALL MARVELLED!"

That is the end of the first phase of Miss Raven's remarkable story. Now mark the jubilant feeling with which she describes the action of the wonderful cure which brought back the sunlight into her existence:—"To my great joy Mother Seigel's Syrup proved to be quite as good as my friend had represented it to be. From the first it enabled me to retain my food, and within a couple of weeks it created quite an appetite, a thing I had not possessed for years previously."

"I felt like a better and brighter being. Instead of moping about the house, dull dejected and listless, I was soon able to take an active interest in the affairs of life, and go out into society and enjoy myself with the best. After a few months of steady perseverance with the medicine my health was thoroughly re-established, and I still remain quite well and happy. If they will only profit by my experience I am sure that no one need suffer from indigestion who is prepared to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a fair trial."

The final phase of Miss Raven's case is contained in the seven words near the close of her letter, "I still remain quite well and happy!"

A CITY OF BLOOD.

THE HOLOCAUST AT BAKU.

HEROIC DEATH OF AN OIL KING.

(BY J. D. HENRY.)

BAKU, March 12:—Baku is the most prolific oil-producing city in the world. It has also the less enviable reputation of being a city of blood. Over a period of 400 years more blood has been shed in Baku than in any other part of the Caucasus. The horrors of the past week will do a great deal to keep up its reputation for inter-racial savagery, a sheer love of butchery, and an almost expert knowledge of the awful art of mutilation with that most terrible weapon, the "Kinjal."

Its population is roundly 250,000, and it is without doubt the most cosmopolitan city in Russia. The two races which are responsible for the present reign of terror are the Mussulmans and the Armenians.

Two months ago the Mussulmans believed that the Armenians were organizing a rising which had for its object the capture of the town of Baku, and the annihilation of the Mohammedans. As a matter of fact, I am informed that the Armenians did make an attempt to bribe the officers in charge of the arsenal in order to get control of the guns and ammunition stored there for the defence of the city. This started a strong feeling of unrest. Believing the movement had a political character so far as the Armenians were concerned, the authorities at once took sides with the Tartars, telling them that the Armenians were preparing to attack. The Armenians deny that they started the trouble and the allegation is made that the authorities provoked them by preventing an ordinary trade demonstration which they intended to hold in the city. Undoubtedly the Mohammedans became scared, and they told their fears to the Governor, who it is not denied, supplied them with arms and ammunition.

HOW THE MASSACRE STARTED.

The story of the death of a rich and popular Tartar named Babaeff must be told before English readers will be able to understand how the massacres really started.

This man was walking at mid-day through Molobansky Square when he came face to face with a bitter Armenian enemy with whom he had a domestic dispute. He shot the man dead. Many Armenians were in the Square; these, rushing up, assumed a threatening attitude, while Babaeff gave himself into the custody of a gendarme, saying, "I have killed that man." A phaeton was hailed, and Babaeff and the gendarme stepped into it, but before they could leave the spot Babaeff was wounded in the chest by a revolver shot. Springing out, he stumbled along in the direction of the Grand Hotel. Many Armenians fired at him, and he fell, riddled with bullets.

The story of the murder was carried by the police to a Tartar quarter. Rushing on to the scene a number of Tartars took possession of the body, and, forming a procession moved off with it not mournfully, but with the wildest shouts of vengeance and cries of "The Armenians have risen," when the body of Babaeff was being borne through the Shemekha some of the Tartars blew out the brains of a young Armenian student, In a moment Armenians began to stream out of their houses, and before the body of Babaeff had passed out of sight, some thirty Amenians had been shot in the streets.

In this way began one of the most frightful massacres remembered in the annals of Caucasian race warfare. Respecting it, the Mayor of Baku said "They themselves do not know why they are killing each other," and there is not a shadow of a doubt that hundreds of innocent people, many of them women and children, have been done to death in the streets of Baku.

More tragic than any other incident in the massacre was the death of Mr. Adamoff. He was one of the wealthiest Armenians engaged in the oil business, and his residence in Church-street was one of the palaces of the city so far the magnificence of the Oriental decorations were concerned. He stood a threedays' siege, and shot no less than forty Tartars, who on the last day formed a great heap of dead at the corner of the street.

On the third day, when the yelling crowds rushed up to the building occupied by his wife, family, and some forty dependents he took up his position on the balcony immediately after the first shot was fired his weapon, a powerful repeating Winchester, started to do deadly work amongst the Tartars. His son kept him supplied with loaded weapons. It is a remarkable fact that many of his victims were struck between the eyes; directly a Tartar showed himself the ever-watchful Armenian took deadly aim.

A LIFE FOR A LIFE.

[illegible] down by the brave Armenian, several Tartars stormed an oil shop, whilst others scaled the street lamps and secured large quantities of oil returning to the house with quantities of oil and straw they smashed in the front door, filled the hall with straw saturated in kerosene, and started a conflagration. It was at this point that a Adamoff was shot in the head. He retired, but returned at the end of five minutes with his head swathed in linen, but his aim was none the less deadly. Several Tartars who did not expect him to reappear were shot dead in the streets. Slowly the flames crept up the front of the house, but his faithful weapons were never silent. His seventeen year-old son took up his position alongside his father; he was instantly shot by the Tartars and fell over the balcony into the street. Receiving a shot in the shoulder the deadly marksman dropped his rifle on to the railing of the balcony and continued shooting. His movements becoming slow, the Tartars became more aggressive and he finally received a fatal wound, which laid him low on the balcony. This was the signal for the Tartars to storm the lower left part of the house, which was not in flames. In the cellars they found nine men and eleven women. The men were dragged into the street and slaughtered, while the women were taken away, and at the time of writing it is not known where they have been concealed.

The last scene in this terrible tragedy was when an old woman one of Adamoff's favourite dependents fell on her knees before the ruffians and implored them to save the life of her son, who was still in the house. While she was doing this, the son, who heard the scoffing remarks of the Tartars, and evidently feeling ashamed that his mother should beg for his life bravely strode into their midst and, Cæsar like, covered his head with his small robe, awaiting his death. The mother on recognising her son, fell with her head against the wall of the burning house while the mob shrieking with delight at the prospect of a new victim immediately dismembered the boy. This was done while the mother was being burned to death.

The police record of the dead bodies taken from the building shows that there were forty victims; in other words, every member of the household was either shot or burned to death. Adamoff took the life of a Tartar for the life of every member of his household—a brilliant, if bloodily, performance, and one which is being greatly extolled by the British Colony and the Russians in the city.—"Daily News."

DR. BOURNE AS CARDINAL.

AN INTERESTING LINK.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent in Rome writes maintaining the truth of the telegram which appeared in the "St. James's Gazette" a few days ago. He says he has heard from one of the best-informed authorities, that Dr. Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, is to be created a member of the Sacred College of Cardinals at the next consistory, which is to be held in a few weeks time. Dr. Bourne will thus be the fourth Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster since the days when under Dr. Wiseman, the Roman Hierarchy was re-established in England. It may be noted as significant of this impending creation that although several Cardinals have been appointed since the death of Cardinal Vaughan, none of them has taken his title from the Church of San Gregorio Magno in the Coelian of which Manning and, after him, Vaughan were titular Cardinals.

The church has always had many links connecting it with England from the time when Gregory the Great, in 596, sent Augustine with forty other monks from the adjoining monastery, to preach Christianity in England. Several of the early Archbishops of Canterbury and York took their vows in the monastery, as St. Augustine had done before them; whilst to this day a monument in the atrium preserves the memory of Sir Edward Carne, D. C. L., of Oxford, who was of the Commission appointed to obtain the views of the foreign Universities as to the validity of the marriage of Henry the Eighth to Queen Catherine. After being Ambassador to the Emperor Charles V., his services were transferred to the Court of Rome, and though he was recalled by Elizabeth, the Pope persuaded him to stay in Rome, where he died in 1561.

There can be little doubt that Archbishop Bourne will continue the connection between the church and our country which has so long obtained, and will take his title, as did his two predecessors, from the church of St. Andrew and Gregory on the Coelian Hill.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 3.

Monday.—Pressure changes have been small generally except in Upper India, North Bengal, Assam and Burma where the barometer has risen a few thunder-showers have occurred in South India, Tinnevelly reporting a quarter of an inch. Local showers are still possible in South India. Elsewhere the weather is fine and settled.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran for the week ending 1st April:—

Days	Temperature		Rainfall
March	Max.	Min.	Inches Cents
25th	78°	63°	.. ..
27th	79°	62°	.. ..
28th	76°	63°	.. ..
29th	74°	64°	.. ..
30th	73°	60°	.. ..
31st	75°	55°	.. ..
April			
1st	81°	52°	.. ..

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 3RD APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk rise at Jacobabad and Jalpur, pressure changes have been small and irregular over the reporting area. The barometer is generally in excess of normal.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Jamnagar and Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Both maximum and minimum is considerably below the average at most places. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Cuddapah and the lowest 49° at Lahore and Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Calicut, Coimbatore and Masulipatam.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd April 1905.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·812
Temperature of the air ..... degrees	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·9
Dew Point	59·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·624
Extent of cloudy sky (no weak sky clouded 10) ...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	86·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·7
General Direction of Wind	NNW. N, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ..... miles	251

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

"WEE FREES" AND BIG CLAIMS.

THE "Edinburgh Evening News" states that the officials of the Free Church have lodged with the Scottish Church Commission two new statements of claims. The first claims money to the amount of £1,871,537 and two hundred churches. The remaining 900 churches the statement values at £5,000,000, and it is contended the Free Church should be compensated. The second statement says: "Putting aside various properties which the Free Church desires to retain, there still remains property to the value of about £3,000,000. It is proposed that in any scheme of division, the Free Church should be awarded a total of £1,600,000, this claim being based upon the use of two hundred churches, but allowing for the natural increase of one thousand in the number of the congregations, the claim would be just over £2,000,000."

THE POPE CONDEMNS DEMOCRATS.

THE Pope has addressed a letter to Cardinal Svampa, Archbishop of the Bologna, condemning the congress about to be held at Bologna in connection with the Independent Christian Democratic organisation. His Holiness forbids "true Catholics" to take part in the congress, and threatens with canonical penalties any priest that may do so. He expressly repudiates the contention that the sphere of ecclesiastical authority is limited to matters concerning faith and morals, and claims for the Pope and the Bishops the right to direct social action.

HIGH COURT.—April 4.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATTY.

For Judgment.

13-73—Mirza M Syed Zeal abedin bin Syed Hasmudin Refao vs Zulekhabai widow and others—Captain and V and M and M

1379—Tyabjee D and B—Bibi Khaver Sultan vs Bibi Rukhia Sultan and others—Payne and Co and M and M

For further argument.

1370—Captain and V—Goolam Hossein Somjee and others vs The Bank of Bombay and another—Crawford B and Co

1374—Little and Co—Soolooman Somjee and others vs Rahimtoola Somjee and others—Unwalla and P and C B and Co

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1382—Raghavaya and B—Kashinathsha Ramchandrasa and others vs The Deccan Bank Co—Kanga and P

1383—Hiralal D—Gangadhar Ganesh Athavale and others vs The Deccan Bank Co and others—Kanga and P—Edgelow G and W and R and B

1385—Tyabjee D and Co—Abdul Rayak and another vs The China Mills Ld and others—Tyabjee D and Co—B K and G and N and H

1384 04—J P Dastur Pestonjee D Warden vs Khursetbai widow and others—Pestonjee K and R J and R

1362—Wadia and G and Co—Munchershaw Homonjee Chothia and others vs Raja Bahadur C Goverdandas—Tyabjee D and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Testamentary Suits.

25-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Gullabhai Manordas vs Tribhowandas Narotamdas Maloo Matubhai—J and M

24-04—K S and Land—Krishnabai widow vs Gopekabai Alias Sakoobai and others—Payne and Co for postponement

15-04—Sorabji and J—Bai Memabai widow vs Canji Waiji Madhowji and K

20-04—Tyabji D and Co.—Chabildas Narrondas vs Bai Heerabai widow a minor by her guardian Gordhun Govind B M and Romer.

20-04—Jamsetjee and R—Cassinath Babun Bhoir vs Annab Balkrishna Pal and others—Chitnis M and N

2-05—Muljee and D—Vallavabai widow vs Raojee Hemraj—Mula and M

Long Causes

751-03—Nadirshaw T B Ganjaiam vs S Namdeo Vanjari—Bai K and M part heard

771-01—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassam Dhuramsey vs Joseph Rebhill and others—Crawford B and Co—Syane and Co—Little and Co

611-03—Madhowjee and K—Vithaldas Damodar and another vs Rupcoover bai widow and others—Bhai shanker K and G

449-03—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Hossein and Moola vs Jan Mahomed Mekerally and others—In person M B Chothia

780-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Sitaram Samiramall vs Jaghmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett—Payne and Co

350-04—Unwalla and P—Motibai vs Rustomjie Byramjee Daruwalla and another—Pestonjee K and K B Mehta

523-04—Hiralal D—Cawasjee Engineer vs Balajee Jagannath

532-04—Hiralal D—Bai Deokorebai vs Mummobhandas Ramjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J K

853-04—Mulji and D—Jan Mahomed Hajee Oosman vs Hajee Ganny Hajee Oosman—Captain and V

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

Short Causes

698-01—Edgelow G and W—Manecokhand Kapurchand and others vs The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co Ld and another—Little and Co.

715-04—In person—Brij Mohan Shedmul vs Baldevbahi Joharmal and another.

102-03—Mulla and M—Abdul Latif Hoosein Miya vs Moosa Haji Ebrahim

127-05—Jehangir and S Soocabai widow vs Soondrabai and others R B ...ata

149-05—J P Dastur Peroy Herbert Burn vs Michael Mullen and others—Mirza and M

170-05—M B Chothia—Mirjee Habibulla Illahibux vs Abdul Hoosein Nazmudin—Jamsetjee and R

178-05—Captain and V S R Bottlewala and Co—Pochajee Byramjee B tibol

182-05—Inperson—Narayen Daji es Raojee Vinayakrao J Shunkorsett—J P Dastur

Undefended New Long Causes.

61-05—Mulla and M—Hajee Noor Mahomed Cassum vs Mahomed Haji e Alimahomed and another.

65-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Serang Hasson Yacoob and another vs F R Hill and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

743-03—Payne and Co—Noor Mahomed Ahmed vs Mahomedjee Hajee Adamjee—Kanga and P—Part heard

5-05—Hiralal D Girdhar Boobhand and another vs Mathuradas Naraidas and others—Kanga P and D and F

867-04—Mulhowjee and K—The Manmar M Co Ld and others vs Ebjee Umersey and others—Muljee and Co

294-01—Dixshit—Parbhakar Govind Valdya vs Premchand Roychand and Co and others—Edgelow G and W and N M Uma

129-03—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Sooleman Bebani vs Mahomed bin Abdul Hoosein and another—Mirza and M

753-04—In person a Pauper—Bhanibai Widow vs Veljee Khoda and others—K B Mehta

61 00—Edgelow G and W—Ranchordas Vandravandas and another vs Aubrey Lleweyn Hayton Behimis and others—Wadia G and Co

46-01—Edgelow G and W Ranchordas Vandravandas and another vs Dharamdas Jamnadas—Tyabjee D and Co

826-01—Manu and H—Rugunathjee Mulchand vs Varjeewandas Madhowjee and another Bicknell M and M.

864-04—M B Chothia—Bomanjee Shapurjee Chothia vs Rustomjee ...stonjee Hongkongwalla Payne and Co.

869-04—Little and Co Goverdhandas Gouldas Tejpal and another vs Dayal Mowjee Ouldanjee—Kanga and Co

866-04—Motilal and Co—Fakirjee Nusserwanjee Tantra vs Purshotam Moroba and others—Hiralal D

Before the Prothonotary

For Investigation of Pauperism.

3-05—In person Baker Khanubai vs Mahomally Moosaj

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

"Motoring Illustrated" tells that a French motorist, whose tyre burst with a great noise in St. Petersburg recently, was set upon by a detachment of Cossacks, roughly used, and accused of being a Socialist bomb-thrower.

The Russian method of identifying soldiers killed in battle is by means of little metal ikons—sacred picture images—found on the bodies. On the back of each of these ikons is stamped the wearer's name, regiment, and commission. Every nation (says "T. A. T.") labels its soldiers in one way or another, with a view to just such eventualities. Our own Tommies, when on active service, are served with small oblong identification cards, which are supposed to be sewn inside the tunics.

With the addition of Mr. Leif Jones, whose full Parliamentary name is "Leifchild S. Jones," there are now no fewer than five Joneses in the House of Commons. There are also five Thomases and five Smiths, four Balfours, and eight Wilsons, of whom four answer to John.

The young Marquess of Bute, who owns 117,000 acres of land, the town of Cardiff, the Isle of Bute, six country seats, a London residence, large tracts of land in Palestine, and a rental of £250,000 a year, owes most of his wealth to the fact, says the "Tatler," that the founder of the house was the illegitimate son of Robert II. of Scotland. The Welsh property was acquired by marriage, whilst the foreshores of Cardiff, the source of so much wealth, were bought from the corporation for and annual dinner which is no longer given.

And indiarubber costume, guaranteed to render any motorist proof against injury from accidents, has been invented by a new Yorker. When a collision occurs, the wearer of the costume bounces like a ball, and the sensation is said to be rather enjoyable. The shares of the syndicate running this patent are now, says "The Partner," quoted at highly-inflated rates.

From an Eton Correspondence published in the "National Review," in which Mrs. Ashford gives her impressions of her son's attainments acquired at that seat of learning:—I have discovered that they only do English history at Eton one half in the year, and no other modern history at all; so it is not surprising that Johnny should know very little about the next chap who crossed the Alps with an army, and almost nothing of your great hero Wellington. I am convinced he is more familiar with the wanderings of Eneas than those of Christopher Columbus or Sir Francis Drake, and certainly knows less about the voyage of the Mayflower than he does of the Argo's cruise. I wonder why it should be considered more educational to learn about Marathon rather than the Armada, or study the Roman Constitution and never one's own.

Discussing the latest novel of a well-known lady writer, which is dedicated "To the women with red hair," Arthur Pendenys in Books of To-day remarks:—Doubtless all fashionable restaurants will now swarm with heads prodical of red, for if a woman chooses the colour of her costume why should she not choose the colour of her hair? Some call it Venetian, some call it Cinque Cento some Pre-Raphaelite, some merely carrots.

In a large block of model dwellings in South London a sort of children's curfew is a regular institution. Every evening as dusk (says "T. A. T.") bell rings, and at the signal all the youngsters have to clear off the central asphalted space which constitutes their only playground, and betake themselves indoors. Parents who object can migrate elsewhere.

Though it cannot be denied (says the "Garden") that height is a great factor in the production of a picturesque waterfall, it must be remembered that an absolutely natural appearance is of far greater importance still. We have seen rock gardens in which, by means of pipes, the water was conducted to the highest pinnacle of the rocks and allowed to fall from that height. Such an arrangement cannot appeal to us, because it is contrary to all rules of Nature and betrays at once its artificial character.

The Parliamentary reporters apparently had some difficulty with the couplet—

There is on earth a more auguster thing,
Veiled though it be, than Parliament or King—

quoted by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in opening the debate on the Address in the House of Commons on Tuesday. The "Times" and "Morning Post" gave the lines accurately. Of the other London morning papers, the "Telegraph" eschewed the [illegible] altogether; the "Daily News" gave the following version:—

There is a real, a more auguster thing,
Fleet though it be, than Parliament or King.

The "Chronicle" had this:—

There is a real, a more auguster thing,
Veiled though it be from Parliament or King.

The "Advertiser's" prosaic effort read thus:—

There was on earth a more auguster thing
Than Parliament and the King.

Sir Henry, it would be noted, stated—necessarily perhaps—that the "auguster thing" was the "public conscience."

The new edition of Thackeray which Messrs. Scribner are bringing out contains an alphabetical list of the characters in his novels, and the total is close on 2,500. The New York Bookman pertinently asks how many readers could tell anything about without reference, about Mr. Abednego, of Acosta, of Grocer Adams, of Sir John Æous, of Mrs. and Master Alderney? Or who are Yapp and Dr. Young, and Yow and Zamor, and Lady Zedland, and the Duchess of Zero? Yet all these are characters in the four or five great novels.

Mr. Owen Seamen discloses in "Punch" a new rhyme for Togo. He is asking (apropos of Mr. Arthur Lee) against which power our naval preparations can possibly be directed:—

Or Russia? No, we couldn't spoil the sport
Of that amazing tar, the gallant Togo;
Onward from Madagascar's fruity port
Let her by all means, if she wants to go, go;
We are determined, I can safely say,
To put no difficulty in her way.

When it is really ripe, says Sir Ralph Moor, the skin of the banana is almost black, and it is then most fit, for human consumption—not when it is green, or even yellow. The prosecutions for selling fruit in that condition, are militating seriously against the industry.

Mr. Labouchere was noticed on Tuesday writing a cheque at the desk in the corridor of the House of Commons, says the London correspondent of the "Freeman's Journal." This is a pretty thing I have let myself in for, Mr. Labouchere said to a member who was passing. In August I was fool enough to bet a Unionist member a hundred pounds that the present House of Commons would not meet again. I am now discharging that liability. I would not take five to one now that this Government won't be in power this time next year.

A writer in the "Bystander" mentions the case of a lady who assured him that she read "The Egoist" in a train journey from Peterborough to London! I have, he says, read most of Mr. Meredith's books, and I believe I do not exaggerate when I say that each on an average took my leisure hours for eight or nine days. Mr. Charles Legras, the French critic has aptly pointed out that we have to live so long in the company of the characters of any of Mr. Meredith's novels—he puts it at fifteen days—that it is no wonder we remember them.

A correspondent writes to the "Express" from Kingsbridge, South Devon:—The rainfall since Christmas has been under two inches to date, little frost, not a flake of snow but calm, quiet weather, and for the last week almost uninterrupted sunshine. The thermometer at 80 degs. in the sun tempted the family to take afternoon tea on the beach under the cliffs of Bigbury Bay, and a veritable sun-bath did it prove to be. Crocuses, snow-drops, violets, squill, and aconite in full bloom; primroses and daffodils fast developing; thrushes singing as if their very throats would burst morning, noon and eve; and larks mounting to the vault of heaven to pour forth their song tell us Nature is arousing herself at any rate in the South Hams of Devon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, April 4, 1905.

1 As the Civil Chief Master Armourer will inspect the Arms of the Corps shortly, Members are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, April 4, 1905.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regtl Committee at the B V A Club on Thursday the 6th instant at 6-30 P.M. Members of the Committee are particularly requested to attend.

2 Members are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

By Order
A. STAFF, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

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WINCARNIS
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DELHI—A. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co.
LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—R. Maclure, and Smith & Co. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

AMONG the officers of his Majesty's Army who are somewhat perplexed by the new order of things, are those of the Royal Artillery whose case is of special importance, says "The Army and Navy Gazette." There has never been a time in which Artillery officers have been so keen and enthusiastic or so scientifically trained as at present, or when they have been so well fitted to undertake their complex and important duties. It is necessary that they should be efficient to a very high degree, for the introduction of the new gun with the changes in organisation and tactics which it will involve will make still greater demands on their powers. Moreover, in no period of military history has the artillery arm rendered such important services on the battlefield as in these days for the war in the Far East has shown that new methods are necessary and, when the lessons have been well learned a flood of light will be thrown, among other questions upon concealment of guns, observation of fire, indirect aiming, and ammunition supply. It is, therefore disquieting to find that the Artillery officer's prospects are not so encouraging as they should be. A very high standard of excellence is asked of the majors. But they may ask what is the reward for such excellence. Not 20 per cent. of them can ever rise to the rank of colonel, and few regimental officers can ever hope to become major-generals unless they leave the regiment when young and seek staff employment.

As a matter of fact, if the list of major-generals be studied it will be discovered that already some 30 per cent. of those who have reached the generals' list have attained the rank in that way. Thus, those officers who look after their own interest have a certain temptation to take a step which does not directly tend to the efficiency of the Artillery. In order that the best results may be attained by the batteries, it is plainly necessary that the training should be left in the hands, as our correspondent said, of those who alone can be competent to carry it out, namely, the senior officers of the regiment who have stuck to it through all their service, and made a close study of their profession. There is another cause which tends adversely, as Artillery officers believe, to the efficiency of their service. We refer to the curtailing of the powers of the senior officers and the placing of the training of the branch under general officers commanding divisions, who, whatever may be their abilities, can rarely have the long and special experience which is possessed by the trained and scientific Artillery officer. The result is to take the training to some extent out of the hands of those who understand it best, and who have made a life study of it. In view, therefore, of the very great importance of the Artillery, and of the weighty issues that may hang upon the efficient training and proper use of the arm, we would most earnestly suggest to the authorities that the whole subject of the pay and prospects of Artillery officers should be subjected to consideration. The demands made upon officers are greater than at any previous time, and, while their prospects should be regarded with a considerate eye to their interests, the true interest of the Artillery will not suffer, but will rather gain owing to the larger influence which we hope may be given to the senior officers of the Royal Artillery.

The Annual Report on Recruiting for the Army up to September 30 last, is a document which cannot be compared in any satisfactory way with the previous returns, which covered a period of nine months only. The first point worthy of notice is that, with the exception of the infantry, the whole Army, owing to the surplus of men taken during the South African War, has been completely or partially closed to recruiting, and this is a state of affairs which has not yet passed away. The effect has been to swell the numbers enlisting for the infantry, and to throw doubts upon the real significance of the number of long-service men enlisted under the new scheme, and reported by Mr. Arnold-Forster, but it seems reasonable to suppose that if men could have entered the cavalry, Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers on the old terms, there would have been fewer men entering the infantry for nine years with the colours and three in the Reserve. The varying periods of the successive returns, and the abnormal conditions of the recruiting arrangements make it exceedingly difficult to forecast the future, but the return shows conclusively that the men have a preference for the three years' colour service with nine years in the Reserve. The total number entered on these terms during the period covered by the return was 35,550 out of a total of 42,642, while those who entered for twelve years with the colours were only 1,813, and for eight with the colours and four in the Reserve, only eighty-nine. We are loath, however, to base any unfavourable forecast upon these figures, and it must certainly be hoped that when the new terms and advantages are better known there may be a large response to the call.

It is precisely in regard to these advantages that the greatest doubt exists. Amongst the officers in the various districts there is a considerable divergence of opinion as to whether the new rates of pay have materially affected the recruiting market. In some districts improved recruiting is directly attributed to this cause; while in others the higher pay is not considered to have affected recruiting at all. It is, on the whole, an encouraging sign that more pay does not attract, and that greater value is set upon the better tone being introduced into the Service by the regulation requiring a character from a recruit on enlistment. There is greater certainty as to this matter than even in regard to uniform. It is nothing less than disgraceful that sermons and lectures should still sometimes tend to retard men from wearing the King's uniform and we hope the authorities will take stringent measures to put a stop to anything of the kind. We are quite convinced that the future employment of the soldier is at the root of the recruiting problem. If it is indeed to enlist men of a better class it follows of necessity that there must be given some direct assurance as to the outlook when they complete their colour service. The Report shows that the authorities are not careless as to this matter. During the year, 25,493 men passed into civil life with satisfactory references of whom 21,815 are known to have obtained employment—10,451 by their own endeavours, 1,413 in War Office Departments and many through the agency of the societies which do so much for the welfare of the soldier.

It will be found, when the "Renown" comes to be commissioned, that she will have on her books many officers who have served in her on a former occasion. The after accommodation is to be very thoroughly overhauled and re-arranged, and owing to the large beam of the ship, it will be possible to make the Royal quarters thoroughly roomy and comfortable, and in some respects preferable to those in the Ophir. Being a man-of-war pure and simple, the work of preparation for the cruise will be very much easier than on the former occasion, especially in the engine-room department.

There are several naval functions to be shortly performed at Chatham, which port has been growing apace as a naval centre during the last ten years of strenuous naval construction. The battleship Africa is to be launched on May 20, according to approved programme; although the person to perform the ceremony has not yet, apparently, been nominated. The King is to shortly go down to Chatham to unveil a memorial arch, erected at the Brompton Barracks by the Royal Engineers to the memory of comrades lost in South Africa during the recent campaign. This arch stands opposite the one erected many years ago to the officers and men who fell in the Crimea; the latter being at the gate of the men's barracks, and the present one in front of the officers' quarters near the statue to General Gordon. Then there is the new large dock, recently finished by the Westminster Construction Company which has not been used up to the present, and which, it is rumoured, will be opened by the docking of the first-class cruiser "King Alfred," a ship lately joined the Reserve Fleet in commission at Chatham-Sheerness from the Portsmouth division. This cruiser is too long to be squeezed into any of the other docks at Chatham. Another naval function will be that of opening the new naval hospital, which Lord Selborne informed the country, in his "statement," explaining the Navy Estimates, would be ready for opening at the end of this (financial) year. These are a splendid pile of buildings, whose arrangement is highly praised by local experts, and are designed to meet naval sick needs at Chatham for many years, whatever expansions may take place in the personnel. The old naval hospital, "Melville," is to be appropriated for use as Marine Barracks after the necessary alterations have taken place. The dockyard has now been encircled with a line of rails; a pair of immense shears to lift 120 tons have been erected, and will shortly be ready for use; and the electric lighting and installation of new mechanical and electrical plant is being pushed forward with vigour.

The rapid strides still being made by the men trained as gunlayers in the Gunnery Schools is satisfactory from every point of view. It is felt, however, that new regulations in regard to prize-firing should be issued as early as possible to replace those withdrawn by the Admiralty at the beginning of the present year. Men coming through their rifle practice courses in the Gunnery Schools are able to earn prizes if their scores reach the requisite standard. If this is so with the comparatively nowadays, unimportant part of a seaman's training it should certainly be possible for them to earn prize-money for such records in straight shooting as that performed by Able Seaman Hollingshurst the other day, and still more for an even better score put up by another man (a Maxim gun trained by Admiral Scott's method.

OUR NATIONAL DUTY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON NELSON'S YEAR.

"Nelson's Year and National Duty" is the title of an article which the "Outlook" has been fortunate enough to secure from the pen of Mr. Chamberlain. The following are among the most striking passages:—

"This is Nelson's year! Now if ever it becomes Britons throughout the world to consider what is the nature of that Empire which Nelson won for us. Are we wise to count upon the millennium, and are we not bound by the most ordinary considerations of prudence to include among the possibilities which should govern our policy some great world-disturbance such as that which, in Nelson's day, threatened our very existence?

Other Empires have at least this advantage over us: that their whole power and resources can, in any case of sudden and overwhelming danger, be directed, according to prearranged decision, to secure the safety of the common wealth.

"I do not pretend that commercial union with the Colonies or the recognition of the principle that the component parts of an Empire should treat each other more generously than they treat the stranger outside the gates, would by themselves give to us all the organised union that we desire. But I do say that it would be the first step in the desired direction. Carlyle says: 'Do the duty which lies nearest thee, which thou knowest to be a duty. Thy second duty will already have become clearer.'

"Preference may ultimately lead to Free Trade in the Empire—it is at least an advance towards it. Commercial union has in other cases preceded political organisation. A scheme of common defence may follow the development of common interests. In any case the friendly discussion of proposals made by our fellow-subjects abroad, and the readiness to consider them with an open mind, and with a sincere desire to adopt them if they are not entirely unreasonable, will bring us nearer to them in true sympathy, and will secure for the proposals which we may in turn have to put forward a more favourable hearing. Without the indomitable courage and devotion of Nelson, the Empire could hardly have survived its childhood."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Taroba, 3656 tons, Captain J P Nailer, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Nordkop, 2391 tons, Captain H R Stub, will sail to-day for Baltimore, with a general car

THE steamer Oronsay, 2116 tons, Captain A Ellis, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 30th March in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 25th March, with a cargo of coal.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Daressalam, with a general cargo, six cabin and 233 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onipenta, 3420 tons, Captain W H Hill, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 19th March, with a cargo of coal and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Gealoara, 1218 tons, Captain A E G Tippar, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 12 cabin and 190 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer M G Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 1st April via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo three cabin and 631 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Australia, 2293 tons, Captain A Tait, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow 18th February via Liverpool brought a general cargo, one deck passenger and one horse.

THE steamer Shanoor, 2898 tons, Captain I E Davison, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah 17th March with 991 pilgrims. During the voyage two deaths occurred from small-pox and 25 from natural causes.

THE steamer Camberwell, 2538 tons, Captain W E Baines will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Hugget, Misses Hugget, Mrs Elton and child, Mr W Greaman Mr S Buckland, Mr L Peterson, Mr G Janson, Mr C Frederickson and Mr N Kalleos.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Chusan, 2312 tons, Captain H W Kenrick, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A Gray, Mr A S Jones, Mr Esning, Mr J S Willies, Mr E Fleming, Mr Olston, Mr F C Macrae, Mr Arunia Movitch, Mr E Byramjee, Mr and Mrs Tilghman, Mr J C Walch, Mr A Hays, Mr and Mrs Hamilton, Miss Barbour, Mr W M P D McLaughlin, Mr and Mrs C Hahim, child, and infant, Mr A M Jafferbhoy, Mr Laichang Thong, Mr M A Kam Wing, Mr Ling Yean Koo, Mr Goorjee, Mr A Ardasser.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Sphinx ....Comdr Bowman ..... R Navy
R I M S Canning....Comdr Huddleston ..... R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dalhousie ..... R I M
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ..... R I Marine
R I M S Clive ...Comdr....Pearmain ..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats .....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 3.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	7391	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Boulton			The Captain
Baron Inverdale	2130	Crackle	W A Graham & Co		
Bhundara	2215	Swanson			M M Co
Naseri	912	Kemp			B & P S N Co
Melbourne	2433	Garde			Captain
Dunrobin	2119	Ransom			The Captain
Argyll	2251	Harrison	W & A Graham & Co		
Pesopolis		Capt Abrahams			Persian Gunboat
Sahnoor	2193	Devison			E Tajbhoy
Onipenta	2416	Hill			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Banda	3791	Ferguson	Cobo	5-4	P & O Co
B	Camberwell	2538	Baines	Hull	3-4	M M & Co
D&E	Reichstag	1319		Zanzibar	10-4	A Strandes
F	Island	1691	Hughes	T S Pres	7-4	B & P S N Co
G	Afghan	1139	Dexter			H C Joosub
H&K	O'Brien (ship)	1037	Durkan		17-4	M K & Co
M	Arcadia	3513	Cubitt	Aden		3-4 B O Co
M	Riverdale	2752	Hay	repairing		Morrison & Co
N	Caspian	2327	Young	Hull		4 J Mackintosh
O	Patiala	1929	Scott	Zanzibar	4-4	M M & Co
P	Nordkap	2294	Steeb	Still here		3-4 R A Willis

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Sabarmati	524	Ahmed Karachi	4-4	Shpd & Co

P. D. M. W. DRY DOCK.

Linga	943	Rickford	Calcutta	7-4 M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Australia	3292	Fait	Liverpool 12-4 W and A G & Co
2	Taroba		Nailer	Rangoon 4-4 M M & Co
3	Persia	3779	Cragtietti	Trieste 5-4 A L S N Co
4	Chusan	2852	Henrick	China 4-4 P & O Co
5	Pekin	2123	Cooke	steam 4-4 P & O & Co
6	Oronsay	3415	Ellis	Kobe 3-4 P Morrison & Co
7	Vindobona		Cobal	A L S N Co
8	Gisela	2541	Damianovich	Calcutta 4-4 A L S W & Co
9	Argenteis	3936	Mayer	Kobi 3-4 Glade & Co
12	Egypt	4178		London London 15-4 P & O Co
15	T R Thompson	2261	Garrick	Dunkirk 6-4 K N & Co
15	Sanna	3390	Christensen	Antwerp 5-4 J M M & Co

V. DOCK H. WALL.

Lhasa	913	Rothwell	Kobi	4-1 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Clan Ferguson s	Mcallister	Calcutta, Mar 23
	Dumra s	Williams	Karachi, April 1

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	R I M S Canning	Huddleston	Port Blair
	Etolia s	Leders	Newport
	Australien s	Vernon	Noumea, &c
	Camberwell s	Baines	Hull
	Goalpara s	Tipper	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Chusan, Kenrick, for Shanghai
" Taroba, Mailer, for Rangoon
" Nordkap, Stabb, for Baltimore

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Shanoor, for Jeddah, &c
" Australia, for Marseilles and Liverpool
" Reichstag, for Zanzibar, &c

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfadyen arrived Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 30th ultimo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana left London on the afternoon of the 1st instant, and the steamer Muttra left Portsaid on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived London on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart left Liverpool on the morning of the 1st instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Mongolia arrived Plymouth on the morning of the 31st ultimo.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers ever, where.

To-day the Encyclopaedia Britannica at

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after Next Week at the Full Price.

YOU have seen the recently completed Encyclopædia Britannica largely advertised, you know that it is a possession you ought to have, if you are not among those who have already secured a copy in time, you have probably thought about getting it. But the very fact that it is quoted at a price and upon terms which you know you can *at any time* easily afford is likely to result in nothing more effective than an intention of getting it "some day." This attitude is no longer possible in respect of the Encyclopædia Britannica—except for those who can easily afford to pay the full price, which is more than double the present price.

Buying the Encyclopædia Britannica this week means buying it at less than half price, buying it the week after next means buying it at the full catalogue price, which is more than double the present price.

Had that been possible, "The Times" would gladly have continued the sale at less than half price indefinitely. But only by means of a short sale followed by a rise in price was "The Times" enabled to reduce the price by more than half. The short sale is now drawing to a close in this country (it has already ended in the United Kingdom and elsewhere) and the more than double price is to be in force after April 15th at latest.

1. That they will buy the Encyclopædia Britannica sooner or later is the natural attitude of most people who have not yet subscribed. It is one of the conveniences of modern life, it is an immediate and practical help to every man who has any work to do, it is the best help to anyone who would improve himself, it is indispensable to the man who wishes to take an intelligent interest in the work of the world—who would, for instance, grasp the full purport of the news which he reads every day in the papers—it is a constant source of pleasure and profit of the most real kind in every household where there are a few hours each week that might be devoted to interesting reading. The newly-completed 35 volumes bring every subject fully up to date. The 26,000 articles which fill the 30,000 pages, the 12,000 illustrations are all of the highest quality. The 2,000 contributors include the most distinguished men of our day, the index of 600,000 entries enables you, without a moment's loss of time, to turn to any item of information.

2. Even if you do not to-day keenly realize the necessity of such a resource, is it not probable that circumstances will increase your need for it sooner or later? If you are in business, may not increasing competition render it more important that you should have at your command the fullest information regarding the world's industries and markets? If you are content with what you know, and do not see the advantage of knowing more, are you sure you will not later recognize the power which a man acquires by knowing where to turn to inform himself on any subject? If you have young children, is it not probable that as they grow older they will begin to ask you questions which no one man can answer, but to which the answers have been set forth by the 2,000 great men who made the Encyclopædia Britannica? If you have sons just starting in life, is it not probable that the Encyclopædia Britannica will, within the next few years, be of great use to them? *The probability, at any rate, that such a book will prove a very valuable possession to you is so great that in view of the imminent rise in price to more than double, the scale to those who are balancing in their minds should incline to applying at once while there is still time.*

Anyone who has been a visitor in an interesting country must have experienced surprise to find that the residents in the place had never seen the sights. Because they live within easy reach, the resident in London is no more likely to have visited Stratford-on-Avon than the resident in Madras is likely to have seen the Seven Pagodas (Mahavelipur). No one week has ever seemed to them the week within which these things must be seen, if they are to be seen at all. In somewhat the same fashion many who have seen the Encyclopædia Britannica widely advertised at a low price, delay subscribing because they feel that they can get it any day. It is not so. Until the last day of his active life it is always possible for a man to remedy his neglect by going to see the sights of his own place; but in respect of your chance of buying the Encyclopædia Britannica at less than half price, your expectation of life is less than a fortnight.

3. If you think that at the higher price (which will be in force after the 15th of this month at latest) you may never be able to afford the work at all—if, in fact, it is for you a case of "now or never," hesitation as to which course to take is scarcely possible.

4. You have seen the Encyclopædia Britannica advertised so largely as a cheap possession to buy that it is hard for you to recognise the force of the announcement that its sale at less than half price will end on April 15th at latest, and that after next week the book will never again be obtainable at less than the full catalogue price, a more than double price payable without the advantages offered by the system of monthly payments.

You do not of course believe that a deliberately misleading statement is being made by "The Times"—the publication in these columns of the letter of guarantee must have put the matter beyond a doubt; but the mental picture of the Encyclopædia Britannica as a cheap book has been so clearly before your mind's eye, week after week, that the retina of your imagination does not easily dismiss this image. Yet you are blind to a most important fact unless you realise the nature of the change which is to come in less than a fortnight.

You have therefore three courses of action before you:—

(a) To subscribe for the Encyclopædia Britannica now, when you need pay Rs. 5 only in cash.

(b) To pay after April 15th, Rs. 926 in cash—more than twice the present price. The book can never be offered at one anna less.

(c) To decide that you will not have the Encyclopædia Britannica at all.

If you have an Order Form you should use it at once. If you have not yet seen the Specimen Book you will be greatly assisted in coming to a sound and reasonable decision on the matter if you have a copy before you. It costs nothing to inquire, it commits you to nothing, and at this last moment to remain without the means of coming to a reasoned decision is to be blind to a great possibility which is on the eve of passing away for ever.

Please address this Form to the Manager of this paper, who has kindly arranged to send out answers to inquiries in order to save the days which you would otherwise lose in writing to, and hearing from, Calcutta. Any special question must be addressed, as before, to 6, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Please send me an Order Form and full particulars of the present offer (which ends April 15th at latest) of the recently completed Encyclopædia Britannica, at less than half price and upon the instalment system, as well as 220-page Specimen Book (cross out if Specimen Book is not required.)

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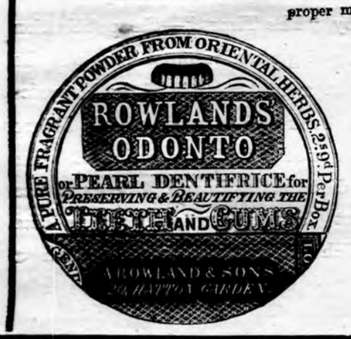
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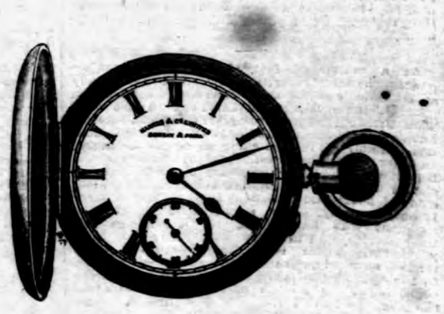

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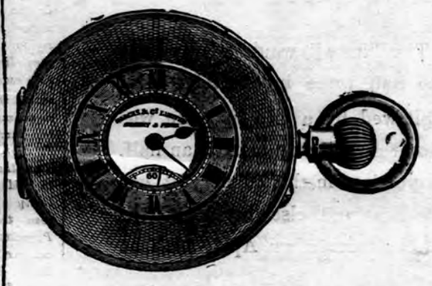

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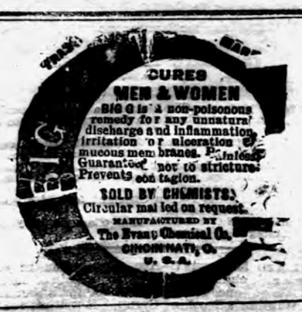
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